The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 5176 號六十七百一千五第 日六初月五年戊甲治同 HONGKONG, FRIDAY, 19TH JUNE, 1874. 五拜禮 號九十月六英 港香 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

ARRIVALS.

June 18, LEGISLATOR, Brit. str., 1,374, R. Craig, Foochow 14th June, and Amoy 16th, Tea.—GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

June 18, REGALIA, Brit. str., 630, Harrison, Saigon 13th June, General.—J. LEMBKE.

June 18, RIFLEMAN, British ship, Bishop, Newcastle, N.S.W., April 23rd, Coals.—ORDER.

June 18, ELIZABETH DOUGAL, British ship, 526, White, Cardiff February 19th, Coals.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

June 18, ZAMBESI, British steamer, 2,421, G. F. Cates, Shanghai 14th June, General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

June 18, PAWTUXET, Amer. steamer, 280, E. Smith, Hue 12th June, and Touron 14th, Specie.—AUG. HEARD & Co.

June 18, AVONMORE, Brit. ship, 1,260, Reginald Corfield, Cardiff 27th January, Coal.—MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

Departures.

June 18, CHINKIANG, str., for Swatow and Shanghai.

June 18, FALCON, for Bangkok.

June 18, KILLARNEY, str., for Swatow.

June 18, HAILOONG, str., for Swatow, &c.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, JUNE 18TH.

Hailoong, str., for Swatow, &c.
Norma, for Chefoo.
Carrisbrooke, str., for Saigon.
Pawtuxet, str., for Macao.

Passengers.

ARRIVED.

Per *Zambesi*, str., from Shanghai:—
For Hongkong.—Mr. and Mrs. McIver, Messrs. Brown, Pearce, Wilson, Novello, 1 European deck and 97 Chinese.
Per *Pawtuxet*, str., from Hue, &c.:—
Messrs. Swarer, Dunphy, Moore, Cheshire, and Monginam, and 4 Annamite Mandarins.
Per *Legalia*, str., from Saigon:—
184 Chinese.
Per *Legislator*, str., from Foochow, &c.:—
80 Chinese.
Per *Avonmore*, from Cardiff:—
Mrs. Corfield, 2 children and nurse.

DEPARTED.

Per *Hailoong*, str., for Swatow, &c.:—
4 Cabin and 100 Chinese.
TO DEPART.
Per *Norma*, for Chefoo:—
1 Chinese.
Per *Carrisbrooke*, str., for Saigon:—
48 Chinese.

Reports.

The British steamship *Legislator* reports left Foochow on 14th June, and Amoy on the 16th, and had fine weather with light monsoon.

The British steamship *Regalia* reports left Saigon on 13th June, and had moderate weather with N.E. winds and squalls.

The P. & O. steamship *Zambesi* reports left Shanghai on 14th June, and had fine weather throughout.

The American steamer *Pawtuxet* reports left Hue on 12th June, and Touron on the 14th, at 5 p.m.; had strong N.E. winds to the North of Hainan, then variable winds to arrival, at 4 a.m., on the 18th instant.

The British ship *Avonmore* reports left Cardiff on 27th January. Had a succession of light winds and calms throughout the passage, the whole voyage being a very tedious one.

The British ship *Rifleman* reports left Newcastle, N.S.W., on April 23rd. Had a S.E. gale on leaving, which shifted cargo, carrying away port bulwark in a heavy sea, and doing other damage. Crossed the Equator, in long. 155 E., came through the Ladrone Group, with fine weather and N.E. winds; came through the Bashee Channel on the 9th June; since when had light S. and S.E. winds to arrival.

The British ship *Elizabeth Dougal* reports left Cardiff on February 19th. First two days had light Westerly winds, then freshened up with a heavy head sea, which lasted until the 24th. On the 25th a strong gale from the S.S.W., with heavy sea, ship labouring very much, and taking on board a quantity of water. The gale lasted till March 1st; then had light airs and fine weather until the 5th; had then squally weather till the 7th; then fine weather with light trade winds to the 28th. Crossed the Equator on the 26th, 30 days out, in long. 25.27 W.; then had fine weather with heavy swell from the Westward, until the 10th of April; then had dirty weather with a strong gale and very squally from the S.W.; then variable winds and fine weather to the 17th. On the 18th and 19th had a very strong gale from the S.S.E., veering to S.S.W.; on the 20th moderated; on the 21st fine weather until noon, when experienced another gale from the S.E., with high sea, hazy weather and much rain, which lasted to the 23rd. On the 24th fine weather but heavy sea, then moderate breeze to May 3rd; then got strong S.E. trades, which lasted to Java Head, which was sighted on the 20th. On the 21st, spoke the British ship *Fiery Cross*, from Yokohama to Falmouth; from thence had calms, squally weather and rain through the Straits of Sunda; thence to port light breezes and calms.

Auction Sales To-day.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., At 12 noon, Sundry Goods, &c.

LICK HOUSE,
CORNER MONTGOMERY AND SUTTER STREETS,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

THE "LICK" offers unsurpassed accommodation for Tourists, being centrally located, and having horse cars for all parts of the city passing its door. Its rooms and suites are unequalled for comfort, while its Dining Hall is acknowledged to be the most elegant room of its kind in America, or the Continent. Its cuisine is second to no institution of its kind; every luxury of the season, prepared by the ablest of cooks, being daily placed on its tables. In fact, the "LICK" offers to the Tourist a home, where every attention is guaranteed for the comfort of its guests that the most careful judgment of experienced men, in their several callings, can afford. [3m 702

F. KRUPP'S CAST STEEL WORKS, ESSEN (GERMANY.)
SOLE AGENT FOR CHINA AND JAPAN,
F. PEIL,
tf 1671 *Hongkong, Shanghai, Cologne (Germany.)*

POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CHAS. H. MORGAN, *Agent.*
1y 943 Hongkong, 18th June, 1874.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date, and until further notice, a Discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon current local rates of Premia, will be returned on Insurances against fire effected with this Office.

EDWARD NORTON & Co., *Agents.*
tf 1174 25th June, 1872.

Banks.

THE ANGLO-CALIFORNIAN BANK, (LIMITED.)
412, CAL'A ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
London Office.....3, *Angel Court.*
New York Agents, J. & W. SELIGMAN & Co., 21, *Broad Street.*
AUTHORIZED
CAPITAL STOCK.....$6,000,000.

WILL receive Deposits, open Accounts, make Collections, buy and sell Exchange and Bullion, loan Money, and issue Letters of Credit available throughout the world.

FRED. F. LOW, IGN. STEINHART, } *Managers.*
1y 1887]

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND.....1,000,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors—
Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—The Hon. F. ROWETT.
Ad. André, Esq. | Wm. Lemann, Esq.
E. R. Belilios, Esq. | Thos. Pyke, Esq.
J. S. Cordes, Esq. | S. D. Sassoon, Esq.
A. F. Heard, Esq.
Chief Manager.
Hongkong—James Greig, Esq., *Manager.*
Shanghai—Ewen Cameron, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months 2 per cent. per annum
" 6 " 4 " "
" 12 " 5 " "
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
JAMES GREIG, *Chief Manager.*
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, 16th February, 1874.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

INCORPORATED by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March, 1848, and by Imperial Decrees of 25th July, 1854, and 31st December, 1866.
RECOGNISED BY THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF 30TH APRIL, 1862.

	Francs.	*£ Sterling.*
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....	80,000,000	3,200,000
RESERVE FUND.....	20,000,000	800,000

HEAD OFFICE.—14, Rue Bergère, Paris.
LONDON AGENCY.—144, Leadenhall Street, E.C.
AGENCIES.—At Nantes, Lyons, Marseilles, Roubaix, Brussels, Alexandria, Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Saigon, Saint Denis (Ile de la Réunion,) and Yokohama.
LONDON BANKERS—UNION BANK OF LONDON.

HONGKONG AGENCY.

Interest Allowed
On current deposit accounts at the rate of 2%, per annum on the monthly minimum balances; 2½%, subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal; and 3%, subject to one month's notice.
On Fixed Deposits—
For 3 months 3%, per annum.
" 6 " 4% " "
" 12 " 5% " "
A. PHILIPPE, *Acting Manager.*
Offices in Hongkong: Bank Buildings, Queen's Road.
876 Hongkong, 2nd June, 1873.

DISSOLVED PERUVIAN GUANO
PREPARED BY
OHLENDORFF & CO.,
LONDON, ANTWERP, HAMBURG, AND EMMERICH-ON-RHINE.
GUARANTEED TO CONTAIN
Nitrogen equal to 10 per cent. of Non-Volatile Ammonia.
" 20 " " Soluble } Guano Phosphate.
" 4 " " Insoluble }
THIS Manure is prepared from *genuine Peruvian Government Guano*. The result of its special treatment is that the Ammonia is fixed, the Phosphates in the Raw Guano rendered soluble, and the Manure brought into the condition of a free dry powder.
It loses nothing from exposure to the atmosphere, or to the heat of the sun. It is offered to the farmer with a *Guarantee* of its composition, and is, in fact, the richest and, considering the quality, the cheapest *Guaranteed Manure* at present in the market. Its fertilising properties are such as will enable the consumer to derive the greatest economical advantage from the use of Guano.

APPLICATION OF DISSOLVED PERUVIAN GUANO TO COLONIAL PRODUCE.

SUGAR CANE.—Dissolved Peruvian Guano produces strong and succulent canes, rich in crystallisable sugar, without detriment to the productive power of the land. From 3 to 4 cwts. of Dissolved Peruvian Guano per acre is a good dressing for Sugar Cane.
INDIAN CORN.—Three to 4 cwts. of Dissolved Peruvian Guano per acre exercises a powerful effect upon Indian Corn, and largely increases this crop.
RICE.—We should strongly recommend the use of 2 to 3 cwts. per acre for Rice, for, although irrigation is generally solely relied upon as a means of producing a good crop of Rice, there can be no doubt that, in addition to irrigation, 2 or 3 cwts. of Dissolved Peruvian Guano per acre will be highly beneficial.
TEA.—Judging from the limited experience at our command with regard to the manuring of Tea plantations, we confidently recommend it to planters, whose reports we shall be glad to receive.
COTTON.—The yield of Cotton has of late years been greatly increased by the use of artificial manures, containing a fair proportion of ammonia and much soluble phosphate of lime, potash, and other alkaline salts. Dissolved Peruvian Guano meets the requirements of the Cotton plant, inasmuch as it furnishes all the elements of fertility which are calculated to promote the luxuriant growth of the same. If the increase in quantity be made the chief object, 4 to 5 cwts. of Dissolved Peruvian Guano per acre will prove most advantageous; but if greater care be given to the fine quality of the Cotton, the use of 2 to 3 cwts. of Dissolved Peruvian Guano, together with 2 to 3 cwts. of mineral superphosphate, per acre, will be found to answer better.

OHLENDORFF & CO.,
OFFICES—110, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.
WORKS—AT PLAISTOW, (NEAR VICTORIA DOCK,) LONDON, E.C.
N.B.—In applying Dissolved Guano, and, Indeed, all concentrated Artificial Manures, it is desirable to mix them with about twice their bulk of dry earth, sifted vegetable ashes, or similar substances, so as to secure an even distribution of the manure, and to prevent its coming into direct contact with the seed.
IT SHOULD ALWAYS BE KEPT DRY TO AVOID LOSS.
For further particulars, apply to
MEYER, ALABOR & Co., *Hongkong.*
tf 511 Hongkong, April 2nd, 1874.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE,
137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON
ESTABLISHED 1843.
THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.
A. McIVER, *Agent.*
tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

WE have this day Established ourselves as Merchants and Commission Agents at this port and Chefoo, under the style and firm of HATCH & Co.
J. J. HATCH.
G. F. MACLEAN.
tf 942 Tientsin, 1st May, 1874.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. JAMES REISS, in our firm, ceased on the 30th April, 1874.
REISS & Co.
Hongkong, China, and Japan.
tf 715] May 7th, 1874.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. PAUL S. FORBES, in our firm in Hongkong and China, ceased on the 1st instant.
Our partners now consist of Mr. EDWARD CUNNINGHAM, Mr. W. H. FORBES, Mr. F. B. FORBES, Mr. W. S. FITZ, Mr. JOHN M. FORBES, Jr., Mr. S. W. POMEROY, Jr. Mr. F. D. HITCH, and Mr. H. de C. FORBES.
RUSSELL & Co.
3m 941 Hongkong, 17th June, 1874.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. OTTO FRIEDRICH, in our firm, ceased on the 31st March, 1874.
LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
tf 504 Hongkong, 2nd April, 1874.

NOTICE.

MR. JAMES BRADLEE SMITH is authorized to sign our firm, per procuration, in Hongkong and China, from this date.
OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 492 Hongkong, 1st April, 1874.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. ALEXANDER McGLASHAN HEATON, in our Firm, ceases this day.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
92d 488 Hongkong, 31st March, 1874.

NOTICE.

I HAVE Established myself at this Port as Merchant and Commission Agent.
A. MacG. HEATON.
tf 491 Hongkong, 31st March, 1874.

NOTICE.

THE Business hitherto conducted by the Undersigned at this Port under the style of KRUMMENACHER & Co., will henceforth be continued under the Firm of
RADECKER & Co.
Mr. A. DRONGE is authorized to sign the Firm by procuration.
R. RADECKER.
1m 849 Hongkong, 30th May, 1874.

NOTICE.

MR. H. KUHLMANN was admitted a partner in our firm on the 1st January, 1874.
KRUSE & Co.
2m 613 Hongkong, 22nd April, 1874.

NOTICE.

MR. HENRY WILLIAM DAVIS is this day admitted a partner in our Firm in Hongkong and China.
PURDON & Co.
tf 665 China, 1st May, 1874.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. LEOPOLD KAHN, in our firm, ceased on 30th April last, and Mr. CHARLES KAHN is this day admitted a partner.
REISS & Co.
Hongkong, China, and Japan,
tf 668] 1st May, 1874.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. EDWARD WINSLOW STEVENS, in our firm in Hongkong and China, ceased on the 31st December last.
RUSSELL & Co.
3m 519 Hongkong, 4th April, 1874.

DICTIONNAIRE DE POCHE FRANCAIS-CHINOIS,
SUIVI d'un Dictionnaire technique des mots usités à l'ARSENAL DE FOUTCHEOU,
PAR
GABRIEL LEMAIRE,
Consul de France,
ET
PROSPER GIQUEL,
Lieutenant de Vaisseau, Directeur de l'Arsenal,
PRESBYTERIAN MISSION PRESS, 1874.
Price—$3.00.
KELLY & Co., *Booksellers,* SHANGHAI.

FRENCH AND CHINESE POCKET DICTIONARY.
CONTAINING a Vocabulary of the Naval and other Technical Terms in use at the FOOCHOW ARSENAL,
BY
G. LEMAIRE, Esq.,
Consul de France,
AND
P. GIQUEL, L. DR. V.,
Director of the Foochow Arsenal.
PRESBYTERIAN MISSION PRESS, 1874.
Price—$3.00.
KELLY & Co., *Booksellers,* SHANGHAI.

NOTICE.

ON and after this date the undermentioned Local Insurance Offices will charge the following Rates of Premium per Steamers *via* Suez Canal, being those now current in London.
W.A. F.P.A.
HANKOW to LONDON:—
TEA per Mail Steamers..... 2½ 3
" all other Steamers..... 3½ 2½
SHANGHAI or FOOCHOW to LONDON:—
TEA per Mail Steamers..... 2½ 1½
" all other Steamers..... 3 2½
SILK per Mail Steamers..... 1½ 1½
" all other Steamers..... 2½ 2
CANTON WATERS to LONDON:
TEA per Mail Steamers..... 1½ 1½
" all other Steamers..... 2½ 2
SILK per Mail Steamers..... 1½ 1
" all other Steamers..... 2 1½
AMOY to NEW YORK:—
TEA by Steamers..... 2½ 2
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Agents, "Canton Insurance Office."
N. J. EDE,
Secretary, "Union Insurance Society of Canton."
For "The North China Insurance Company,"
REGINALD D. STARKEY, *Agent.*
tf 774 Hongkong, 16th May, 1874.

NOTICE.

P. & O. S. N. Co.
(STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON *via* SUEZ CANAL.)
COMMENCING with the *NIZAM*, leaving Shanghai with the Homeward Mails on the 31st May, and Hongkong 6th June, the Mail Steamers of this Company will proceed direct to Southampton and London *via* the Suez Canal until further notice.
A. McIVER, *Superintendent.*
624 Hongkong, 24th April, 1874.

BROWN, JONES & CO.,
UNDERTAKERS, &c.,
OFFICE—No. 9, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.
Memorial Stones and Monuments erected, &c.
tf 137 Hongkong, 31st January, 1873.

Auctions.

GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD, & Co. will sell, by Public Auction, in their Sales Room, Queen's Road,
THIS DAY,
the 19th June, 1874, at Noon,—
A quantity of Cast Iron VERANDAH RAILINGS, in short and long lengths, 16 inches high.
One White Marble MANTEL-PIECE.
One Black do. do.
One Wrought Iron KITCHEN RANGE.
65 Cases CARTRIDGES.
4 " Calcutta Sun HATS.
167 Tins VERMICELLI.
52 UMBRELLAS.
10 Cases Vienna BEER, each 4 dozen.
6 " Lisbon SHERRY.
White HANDKERCHIEFS, TOWELS, Silk UMBRELLAS, GLASS WARE, STATIONERY, and FANCY GOODS,
&c., &c., &c.
TERMS OF SALE—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.
853 Hongkong, 12th June, 1874.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (for account of whom it may concern,) unless previously disposed of by Private Contract, on
MONDAY,
the 22nd June, 1874, at Noon, at the Spanish Consulate,—
The Spanish Steamer
"*EMUY*,"
of 460 Tons Register, and about 7,500 Piculs carrying capacity, as she now lies in this harbor, with all her Sails, Masts, Spars, Anchors and Chains.
The Boats, Stores, and Coals will be sold separately.
The "*EMUY*," late "*Bilbao*," is an Iron Vessel, with two Engines of 90 Horse-power, and her Boilers nearly new, having been replaced two years ago. She was built at Cork in 1858, and classed A 1 at Lloyds for 12 years originally.
She is a strong and substantially built vessel, according to the latest Survey report, which may be seen at Mr. R. W. LOWNDES'S Office, Queen's Road Central, No. 37, where also any other particulars may be obtained.
TERMS OF SALE.—Half of the purchase money to be paid at the fall of the hammer, and the remainder on transfer, in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All expenses of transfer to be paid by the purchaser.
The vessel to be at purchaser's risk after the fall of the hammer.
F. BLACKHEAD & Co., *Auctioneers.*
947 Hongkong, 13th June, 1874.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from C. S. SHERWOOD, Esq., to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, Caine Road, on
MONDAY,
the 22nd day of June, 1874, at 2 o'clock P.M.,—
The whole of his HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, (mostly of English and Canton make,) comprising Drawing Room, Dining Room, and Bedroom SUITES, Green Red Covered CHAIRS and COUCHES, Blackwood Carved Marble-top TABLES, CHIMNEY GLASSES, ENGRAVINGS, OLEOGRAPHS, Marble CLOCK, GLASS WARE, PLATED WARE, Dinner, Dessert, and Breakfast SETS, Double-wing WARDROBE, BEDSTEAD, Marble-top WASHSTAND, Cheval GLASS, CHANDELIERS, LAMPS, &c., &c., &c.
Also,
One THURSTON'S BILLIARD TABLE, with Balls, Cues, &c., complete.
And,
One CHUBB'S IRON SAFE.
Catalogues will be issued.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
J. M. ARMSTRONG, *Auctioneer.*
948 Hongkong, 18th June, 1874.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from H.M.'s Naval Storekeeper, to sell by Public Auction, on
WEDNESDAY,
the 24th June, 1874, at 11 A.M., at H. M.'s Naval Yard,—
SUNDRY NAVAL and VICTUALLING STORES, comprising:—
About 2,000 New Iron Boiler TUBES.
300 " Stay do.
Old METAL, IRON, STEEL, Pig LEAD, &c., &c.
Canvas and Woollen BAGS, BUNTIN, INDIA RUBBER, OLD LIGNUM VITÆ, GLASS, &c., &c.
Old BLANKETS, SHEETS, &c.
DUCK, CLOTH, DRILL, FLUSHING, &c.
A large quantity of CHINA, GLASS, &c., &c., &c.
And,
Metal PROPELLERS, for 40, 60, and 80 Horse-Power Engines.
One 60 Horse-Power ENGINE.
Also,
Two New Sets of BOILERS of 60 Horse-Power, now lying at Kowloon.
TERMS OF SALE—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
J. M. ARMSTRONG, *Government Auctioneer.*
918 Hongkong, 12th June, 1874.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Hon. W. H. ALEXANDER, Official Assignee, to sell by Public Auction, on
FRIDAY,
the 26th day of June, 1874, at Noon, on the Premises,—
All those PIECES or PARCELS of LAND, situate between Wanchi Road and Cross Lane, Wanchi, and registered in the Land Office as Inland Lots Nos. 509 and 664.
For further particulars, apply to the Undersigned.
TERMS OF SALE.—One-half of the purchase money to be paid on the fall of the hammer, the balance on completion of the Deed of Transfer. All expenses of transfer to be paid by the purchaser.
J. M. ARMSTRONG, *Government Auctioneer.*
937 Hongkong, 16th June, 1874.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, ENGLISH-MADE BILLIARD TABLES, &c., &c.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on
SATURDAY,
the 27th June, 1874, at 2 o'clock P.M., at the PORTUGUESE CLUB, *No. 15, Gough Street,*—
The whole of the FURNITURE, &c., comprising 1 Handsome Green and Gold Rep Covered Drawing Room SUITE, PIANO, Crystal GASALIERS, MIRRORS, TABLES, Dining TABLE, ELECTRO-PLATED WARE, CROCKERY and GLASS WARE, Office DESKS, PRESSES, FENDERS and FIRE IRONS, Bedroom FURNITURE.
Also,
Two BILLIARD TABLES, by THURSTON & Co., CUSHIONS and CLOTHS, nearly new, complete with BALLS, CUES, GAS LAMPS, and Sundry FITTINGS.
Catalogues will be issued prior to the Sale, and the Furniture will be on view on *Friday, the 26th June.*
TERMS OF SALE—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.
938 Hongkong, 16th June, 1874.

THE "CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY" For 1874.
Apply at the *DAILY PRESS* OFFICE.

Intimations.

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

THOMPSON & HIND
Invite Inspection of their
LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF NEW GOODS.
TASSORE and PIQUE COSTUMES.
VENTILATED STRIPED MUSLINS.
The KAME KAME LAI Dress Material.
Galatea STRIPED COSTUME CLOTH.
SATIN STRIPED GRENADINES.
BATISTES, LAWNS, and PERCALES.
New Styles in PRINTS and PRINTED CAMBRICS.
PLAIN COLOURED ORGANDI MUSLINS.
A New and Choice SELECTION of MILLINERY, received by each Overland Mail.
JET BROOCHES, EARRINGS, CROSSES, NECKLACES, and HAIR PINS.
New PLAITS, ROLLS, CHIGNONS, and HAIR of all descriptions.
CORSETS, DRESS IMPROVERS, and UNDERCLOTHING.
VELVET, SMOKING CAPS, WOOL WORK in Slipper and Cushion Patterns.
TURQUOISE RUFFLES, MUSLIN EMBROIDERY.
Gentlemen's FELT and PITH HATS.
COTTON, THREAD, and SILK SOCKS.
China and India UNDER-VESTS, in Gauze, Merino, and Silk.
The Wilton SCARF and Club House TIE.
Parisian BOWS and COLLARS.
Military, Regatta, and Oxford SHIRTS.
LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS.
Table LINENS and SHEETINGS.
33, *QUEEN'S ROAD,*
HONGKONG.
457 Hongkong, 24th March, 1874.

FOR SALE.

THE PROPELLER and the whole of the SHAFTING, ex late S. S. "*Acof*."
The Screw Shaft is *Steel.*
For particulars, measurements, &c., apply to
WM. GOBDON,
The Docks, Amoy.
tf 924 Amoy, 11th June, 1874.

TO LET,
(With immediate possession.)
THE HOUSE No. 12, Arbuthnot Road, known as the "BAY VIEW," and HOUSE No. 20, Wyndham Street. Gas and Water laid on. Apply to
J. A. DE CARVALHO.
1m 859 Hongkong, 1st June, 1874.

TO LET,
(Furnished if required.)
A THREE-STOREY Comfortable HOUSE in a respectable locality, Hollywood Road, having Nine Rooms, and a fine view of the whole Harbour. Rent moderate. Address "A." care of this paper.
tf 936 Hongkong, 16th June, 1874.

ROSE & Co. having LEASED the NEW BUILDINGS next the HONGKONG HOTEL, their present Premises, corner of Wellington and Pottinger Streets, will be TO LET from 1st July next. For Terms, apply to
ROSE & Co.
tf 820 Hongkong, 26th May, 1874.

TO LET,
With Possession on 1st May.
THE OFFICE now occupied by the HONGKONG AND CHINA BAKERY Co.
Apply to the
HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
tf 526 Hongkong, 6th April, 1874.

TO LET.
With immediate possession.
THE HOUSE No. 7, Aberdeen Street. Water and Gas laid on.
Apply to
A. F. ALVES.
tf 920 Hongkong, 13th June, 1874.

TO LET,
From 1st June next.
OFFICES in Hunt's Building, Peddar's Wharf. Apply to
LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
tf 782 Hongkong, 19th May, 1874.

TO LET,
With possession on the 1st July,
BOULDER LODGE, at present in the occupation of C. S. SHERWOOD, Esq.
Apply to
G. FALCONER.
tf 833 Hongkong, 29th May, 1874.

TO LET.
HOUSES Nos. 2, 4, and 6, in Hollywood Road, lately forming part of the "Hotel d'Europe." Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
tf 783 Hongkong, 19th May, 1874.

TO LET.
THE PREMISES situate in Queen's Road Central, known as the "CROWN AND ANCHOR TAVERN." Apply to
GILMAN & Co.
tf 884 Hongkong, 28th May, 1874.

TO LET,
With immediate possession.
NO. 108, Queen's Road, OFFICE and DWELLING HOUSE, with GODOWNS attached, lately occupied by Messrs. SANDERS & Co.

DWELLING HOUSES.
Alexandra Terrace.
No. 13, Gage Street.
" 8, Gough Street.
" 19B, Hollywood Road, Water and Gas laid on.

DWELLING HOUSES.
With possession from 1st May.
No. 20, Stanley Street, formerly in the occupation of Dr. K. YOUNG.
No. 45, Peel Street, formerly in the occupation of J. R. ANTON, Esq. Water and Gas laid on.
For particulars, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 563 Hongkong, 14th April, 1874.

TO LET.
A HOUSE on Canton Terrace, Spring Gardens. Water laid on. Terms, moderate. Apply to
LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
tf 771 Hongkong, 13th May, 1874.

TO LET,
With Immediate Possession.
THE HOUSE No. 1, Caine Road, lately in the occupation of D. H. BAILEY, Esq. Gas and Water laid on. Apply to
T. ALGAR,
9, Hollywood Road.
tf 348 Hongkong, 5th March, 1874.

TO LET.
TWO ROOMS, No. 1, Queen's Road East.
Apply to
A. MILLAR & Co.,
Plumbers, &c.
tf 874 Hongkong, 4th June, 1874.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.
THE GODOWNS known as "FLETCHER'S BUILDINGS," situated on Queen's Road East. Apply to
TURNER & Co.
tf 561 Hongkong, 14th April, 1874.

TO LET,
With Possession on the 1st of March.
THE Business PREMISES and Dwelling HOUSE on Queen's Road, at present in the occupation of Messrs. LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co. Apply to
BOBT. S. WALKER & Co.
tf 41 Hongkong, 6th January, 1874.

TO LET.
ONE GRANITE GODOWN at Wanchai.
Apply to
S. E. BURROWS & SONS,
tf 545 Hongkong, 10th April, 1874.

Intimations.

THE supply of PORTER (in casks) in the Control Stores, being in excess of the requirements of the Troops, a portion is offered FOR SALE to the Public.
For particulars, apply to the Commissary in charge of Supplies, Commissariat Buildings, Queen's Road.
C. M. MOLONY,
Assistant Controller.
Control Office,
Hongkong, 15th June, 1874. [6d 913

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, 1871-1873.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

A THIRD DIVIDEND, has been declared of $265 per Share, and a bonus of 12.93 per cent. on the contributions for the year 1871. Warrants payable at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, will be ready on WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, and may be obtained on application at the Office of the Society on and after that date.
By order of the Board,
N. J. EDE,
Secretary.
19d 915 Hongkong, 11th June, 1874.

COALS taken on STORAGE at Waichai. Apply to
S. E. BURROWS & SONS.
tf 933 Hongkong, 16th June, 1874.

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
THE Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th instant to the 30th instant, both days inclusive.
By order,
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.
1m 858 Hongkong, 1st June, 1874.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Transfer Books of this Company will be CLOSED from the 16th to the 30th instant, both days inclusive.
By order,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
Secretaries.
29d 869 Hongkong, 2nd June, 1874.

NOTICE.

THE CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
THE Transfer Books of the above Company will be CLOSED from the 18th to the 30th instant, both days inclusive.
OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.
19d 914 Hongkong, 11th June, 1874.

HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Transfer Books of this Company will be CLOSED from the 22nd instant to the 6th proximo, both days inclusive.
A. NEWTON,
Manager.
96d 910 Hongkong, 11th June, 1874.

NOTICE.

PENDING the Repairs to No. 1, Alexandra Terrace, the Undersigned has REMOVED to No. 3 in the same terrace.
M. STOUT, *D.D.S.*
1m 856 Hongkong, 1st June, 1874.

NOTICE.

LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS FIXED. ESTIMATES GIVEN.
A. MILLAR & Co.,
Queen's Road.
tf 739 Hongkong, 13th May, 1874.

ESTABLISHED IN 1820.
C. LAZARUS AND CO.,
Incorporated with Sherwood and Co.,
BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS, AND
GENERAL FURNISHING CONTRACTORS,
BY APPOINTMENT TO
HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY, & H.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH,
55, 59, 60, & 61, *Bentinck Street,*
CALCUTTA.

BILLIARD TABLES.

C. LAZARUS & Co.'s Billiard Tables are now the only ones appreciated in India, as a long and steady experience extending over 50 years has proved them to be the best and most suitable for the climate. C. L. & Co. have received a large number of very flattering testimonials from all parts of India, China, Burmah, Ceylon, Manila, Java, Straits, and Persia, testifying to the superior make and quality of their Billiard Tables, and while thanking their Friends and Patrons in China for the liberal support so long extended to their firm, would, in soliciting further patronage, beg to mention the following facts which have conduced to the success their efforts have hitherto met with. Every table is made of *solid wood, well seasoned and not veneered.* The Cushions are constructed on an entirely new principle, introduced by C. L. and Co., and unlike that adopted by English makers, and are much more durable and lively than English-made cushions. No table leaves C. L. and Co.'s premises until it has been standing ready finished for over 12 months, in order to ensure perfectly seasoned material. Every article of furniture, also, that leaves C. LAZARUS and Co.'s Establishment, is guaranteed of Solid and Seasoned Wood.
C. L. & Co. have always ready a large stock of new Cushions on their peculiar principle, and which can be supplied for any table, the accurate length and breadth of the slate bed only being required.
C. L. and Co. have always in hand a large stock of Billiard, Pool and Pyramid Balls, Cues, Tips, Chalks, Cloth, and every requisite for the Billiard Table.
Old Cushions renewed on C. LAZARUS & Co.'s peculiar principle, thereby making an old table as good as new.

BILLIARD LAMPS.

Six and Eight Light Lamps for Oil, or Kerosine, the latter with burners on the duplex principle, giving a light equal to twelve ordinary lamps. Eighteen light ring burner Gas Pendants, with rod to suspend over table.

C. LAZARUS AND Co. have been appointed Sole Agents in India and the East for
THE NEW PATENT
ELECTRIC BILLIARD MARKER,
by means of which the score can be marked from the cushion of the table.

Price Lists, Catalogues, and all information may be obtained from
MESSRS. LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., who have consented to act as C. LAZARUS and Co.'s Agents in Hongkong, Shanghai, and Japan, and by whom all orders will be received and forwarded to Calcutta by the earliest opportunity. [766

OFFICE OF THE CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS.

A DIVIDEND of 23⅓% on two-thirds (2/3rds) of the profits of the Company for the twelve months ended 31st October last, has this day been declared to ALL CONTRIBUTORS of business during the year.
Warrants can be had at the Office of the Company on application.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.
tf 523 Hongkong, 6th April, 1874.

Intimations.

FOR SINGAPORE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY, AND MELBOURNE.
(Calling at SOMERSET, CLEVELAND BAY, BOWEN, *and* KEPPEL BAY *to land Mails and Passengers.)*
THE Eastern and Australian Mail Steam Company's Chartered Steamship
"LEGISLATOR"
will be despatched as above TO-MORROW, the 20th instant, at noon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., *Agents.*
2d 951 Hongkong, 19th June, 1874.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.
THE Steamship
"KWANG-TUNG,"
Capt. Pitman, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 20th inst., at 5 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
3d 950 Hongkong, 18th June, 1874.

FO

"THE CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY" FOR 1874.

NOW READY.

THIS Work, now in the TWELFTH year of its existence, is ready for delivery.

It has been compiled and printed at the *Daily Press* Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1874" has been further augmented by a

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPH OF A PLAN OF THE CITY OF CANTON, THE FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF SHANGHAI, A Chromo-Lithograph Plate of the NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT THE PEAK; also of THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAG (*Designed expressly for this Work*).

MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN, and of the THE COAST OF CHINA ALSO, THE NEW CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE—HONGKONG

besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this work in every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

The Directory is published in Two Forms, Complete at $5, or with the Lists of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c., at $3.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the *Daily Press* Office, or to the following Agents:—

Macao	Messrs.	J. P. DA SILVA & Co.
Swatow	"	QUELOH and CAMPBELL.
Amoy	"	WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co.
Formosa	"	WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co.
Foochow	"	HEDGE & Co.
Ningpo	"	KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Shanghai	"	HALL & HOLTZ.
"	"	KELLY & Co.
Hankow and *River Ports*	"	HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Chefoo and *Newchwang*	"	HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Tientsin and *Peking*	"	HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.

DEATH.

At Hongkong, on Wednesday, June 17th, 1874, FRANCIS DOUGLAS, Superintendent of Victoria Gaol, aged 47 years.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JUNE 19TH, 1874.

WE have given from time to time particulars of a disturbance in connection with Missionary matters which has taken place in the district of Che-meh, near Chefoo, and to-day extract from the *North China Daily News* a succinct summary of the whole affair. It is so far satisfactory as showing that it is possible even in China to obtain punishment of men concerned in outbreaks of the kind, if judicious and carefully considered steps be taken with that object. In this instance, Mr. SHEPPARD, the United States Consul at Chefoo, undoubtedly deserves the very highest credit for the firm and judicious manner in which he acted. The affair was the old story Mr. CORBETT, the Missionary assailed, was set upon with stones, and threatened to such an extent that he found it only a matter of ordinary prudence to leave his residence and remoat to Chefoo. No sooner had he gone than the house was broken open and ransacked. Appeals to the local authorities had proved useless, and had only resulted in a counter charge being made to the Taotai, which that official endorsed, to the effect that an attempt had been made by the native Christians to kidnap children. On Mr. SHEPPARD's taking the affair up, however, the Taoutai adopted a more reasonable tone. The whole matter was fully investigated in Mr. SHEPPARD's presence, and the men concerned in the riot were subjected to substantial punishment.

In the result, as above said, the affair is satisfactory; but there are certainly elements connected with it which are not re-assuring. At the first outbreak of ill-feeling, the Taoutai was evidently prepared to take the side of the rioters, and although he did justice in the matter ultimately, it was certainly due to Mr. SHEPPARD's firmness, and not to the Taoutai's desire to do justice, that this result was attained. The repetition of the old story with reference to kidnapping children is a curious illustration of the readiness with which the Chinese learn a lesson of this description. This charge was heard of for the first time in connection with the Tientsin Massacre, and in that case there was some apparent ground for such a belief among the common people, as it might have originated, as was alleged to be the fact, from the orphanages for poor children which were under the Superintendence of the Sisters of Charity. It is quite possible, and in fact rather probable than otherwise, that those who originated the reports did not believe in their veracity; but still there was apparently sufficient to give them a colouring of truth in the eyes of the ignorant masses, in the existence of the orphanages. It is, however, somewhat striking to find four years after the same accusation made at another place where there was nothing to give the rumour any appearance of foundation; and the fact shows in an unmistakeable manner that we cannot allow such accusations to pass without incurring additional risk of disturbances arising. It is also noticeable in the present instance that the person attacked was a Protestant Missionary, as it has been generally alleged that the ill-feeling among the Chinese was only against the Catholic Missionaries on account of their adopting a somewhat arrogant tone and protecting the natives against the action of their authorities. If such was in any degree the fact, it is clear that the ill-feeling has of late been upon the increase, and that matters still continue in a very unsatisfactory way as regards the Missionary question. It does not appear in the present case that any offence was given by the Missionary concerned, and yet a very serious affair was only averted by a judicious retreat on his part. Had he remained at his post, the matter would have, no doubt, ended in his being very seriously assaulted, if not in his being killed; and, although his prudence in leaving is to be commended, it is obvious that that course offers an encouragement to a renewal of such attempts. Fortunately the ringleaders have not escaped punishment; but while we may congratulate ourselves on this, it cannot be overlooked that the state of affairs, of which the occurrence gives evidence, is by no means satisfactory or re-assuring.

The steamer *Yangtsze* arrived at Shanghai on the 17th instant.

The British ship *James Service*, from New South Wales, was outside the Ly-ee-moon Pass last night.

The M. M. steamer *Meikong*, and the O. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Ulysses*, are reported as having passed through the Canal.

Wire advices from London, dated 16th inst., say:—The Silk market is very depressed, owing to considerable auction sales.

The homeward French mail, with advices from China to 2nd May, was delivered in London, via Marseilles, on the 15th instant.

The steamers *Hindostan* and *Sea Gull*, (new) are said to be bringing on the next Indian Mails, which left Calcutta on the 16th instant.

The British steamer *Killarney* left this port yesterday morning for Swatow, but the Captain had to put back in consequence of the compass getting out of order. She left again very soon after her arrival.

We regret to hear that the Government have refused to grant the request of the Chamber of Commerce, that the lading of the recent Commission with reference to the Chinese Coolies should be published, but offer to send any memorial on the subject to the Home Government.

The band of the 80th Regiment will play the following selection at the Murray Barracks, this evening:—

Quick March.	"Gladiateur"	*J. Riviere.*
Overture	"L'Italiana in Algeri"	*Rossini.*
Selection	"Reminiscences of Weber."	*A. F. Godfrey.*
Cavatina	"Giovanna D'Arco (Cornet Solo.)	*Verdi.*
Grand Potpourri Musical Tour through Europe		*Conradi.*
Valse	"Burlesque"	*C. Coote.*
	"God Save the Queen."	

The *Courier* has the following:—The Tsung-li-yamen is reported by the *Shun-pao* to have sent, during the preparations by the Japanese for the Formosan Expedition, a sort of ultimatum to the Japan Government, to which a reply is anxiously expected, as it should be forthcoming some time ago. If we are to suppose that the Japanese Government received the despatch referred to early in May,—when even the Foreign Ministers in Yedo believed that the Expedition was merely talked of to amuse the Samourai, and would never be carried out—it may throw some light on the reasons that induced the Mikado's Government to postpone the official recognition of the expedition to the last moment; and even then to pretend that their recognition was forced by the wish to guide and moderate a movement which they could not absolutely repress.

The festival of dragon boats, which was held by our native friends yesterday, owes its origin to the following story, which we take from Mr. Mayer's Hand-book. Ku-yuan was a privy Counsellor of Prince Hwai in the state of Ts'u, *circa* B.C. 314, with whom he stood in high favour, until he was ousted by a jealous rival, who unjustly denounced him to his sovereign. The disgraced minister, conscious of his own integrity, found solace in the composition of a poem, which he entitled Li-sau, or grief dispelled, and in which he sought to convey instruction to his sovereign's mind by clothing the lessons of antiquity in a lyrical form. Finding his appeals disregarded, and the condition of his country becoming desperate, he resolved to bid farewell to life, and betaking himself to the bank of the river Mi-lo—after revealing his distress and final resolution to a fisherman—he clasped a stone to his bosom, and plunged beneath the waters. The suicide took place on the 5th day of the 5th moon, and in commemoration of the statesman's heroic death, the people of Ts'u were accustomed on that day to hold an annual festival, when offerings of rice were cast into the river to propitiate, it was said, "the water spirits," as was done when attempts were made to recover the body of Ku-yüan. In addition to this the Cantonese go to the temple, and at noon place a cinnabar mark over their forehead as a charm against infectious diseases and evil spirits. It is interesting to observe in these ceremonies the great tenacity with which the Chinese have held them for over two thousand years. It is a kind of hero worship not at all despicable; and which, strange to say, is now recognized by some of the more advanced philosophers of the West.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

SUPPLIED TO THE "DAILY PRESS."

FRANCE.

LONDON, 14th June, 1874.

The Left Centre will introduce, on Monday, a Bill proclaiming the Republic, confirming the Septennate and revising the constitution. The issue is anxiously awaited. The Right Centre approves, but hesitates at a rupture with the Right. The Radicals, though objecting to the Assembly's Constituent Power, support the Bill, wishing to crush the Bonapartists.

SPAIN.

General Concha with 30,000 men is attacking the Carlists at Navarre.

FRANCE.

LONDON, 15th June, 1874.

The Assembly, amid great excitement, has voted the Left Centre Bill to be urgent, by 345 against 341. The Radicals voted with the majority, but the Right Centre chiefly with the minority. The Ministers voted with the minority. The Assembly has rejected a motion favouring the restoration of Count de Chambord.

In the Saint-Croix Gambetta assault case, the aggressor has been sentenced to a fine and six months' imprisonment.

Hongkong, 18th June, 1874.

SUPREME COURT.

18th June.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

BEFORE THE HON. CHIEF-JUSTICE SIR JOHN SMALE.

Before the business of the sessions commenced, his Lordship alluded to the death of Mr. Douglas in terms which will be found elsewhere.

The following gentlemen comprised the jury: Messrs. A. W. Mortimer, G. L. Agabeg, A. N. Blakeman, J. M. d'O. Lima, L. S. Lutkens, G. R. Lammert, and C. F. Grossman.

MANSLAUGHTER.

Loo-a-chun, was charged with manslaughter.

The Attorney-General (Mr. Bramston), instructed by the Crown Solicitor, prosecuted; prisoner was not defended.

The Attorney-General said prisoner was charged with the manslaughter of a coal coolie. The facts were very short. It appeared that on the morning of 27th May last, the deceased went out to work. On his way he met the prisoner, who was a fruit dealer, near Wanchai. He bought a couple of lionees from him, and a dispute ensued as to the payment of them. Whether they were actually paid for or not did not much matter, but that was the cause of the dispute. The prisoner struck deceased several blows with his fist on different parts of the body, and some other man also struck him and he fell down. He got up again, and the prisoner slipped his hand into his basket, and took out his balance, and with the heavy stone weight struck him another blow. Deceased again fell down and got up, but fell once more. He was then conveyed home, and he died soon afterwards. But it turned out that death had not resulted from the blow with the weight. The *post mortem* examination showed that death had resulted from rupture of the spleen. Deceased was suffering from a severe rupture of that organ, and the result of the transaction had proved fatal. Therefore, the question for the jury would be whether that injury was brought about by the conduct of the prisoner, because it was a clear principle of English law that if one man hastens the death of another by only five minutes he is guilty of causing his death. A man might be in a highly diseased state, and although he might only be able to live ten minutes, if another cut it short five minutes, he was guilty of manslaughter. Whether deceased's spleen was ruptured by the fall or by the blows on the body, or by both combined, did not matter, still if he died by the prisoner's conduct it would be the duty of the jury to return a verdict of guilty. There appeared to have been another man in the case, but unless they could see their way to separate them entirely they would still hold him guilty of his share of the transaction.

Evidence was then called, which bore out the Attorney-General's statement.

His Lordship then summed up the evidence to the jury, who, after a few minutes' consideration, found the prisoner guilty of manslaughter.

The sentence was reserved till next sitting.

CUTTING AND WOUNDING.

Wong-a-tuk was indicted on a charge of cutting and wounding, with intent to do grevious bodily harm.

The prisoner admitted using the shears and cutting the lad Wong-a-fong, but denied that it was with intent.

The Attorney-General said that this was admitting common assault, and he was content to accept this, and doubtless the jury could frame their verdict from it.

His Lordship said that the prisoner's statement did not amount to an admission of common assault, but was equal to a plea of not guilty, and ruled that the case should go on.

The Attorney-General then laid the case before the jury, stating that the prisoner was a relation to one Wong-a-kow, the father of the wounded lad Wong-a-fong. He returned from Australia a little time ago, and having no money when he landed procured a loan from Wong-a-kow, since when he had been trying to get Wong-a-kow to get him up in business. This he did not succeed in doing, and on the 29th May, the prisoner went to the house of Wong-a-kow, and finding him in the shop attacked him, drawing from his sleeve a pair of English-made shears and inflicting severe wounds on his neck. It would be for the jury, after hearing the evidence, to consider whether there was intent, and frame their verdict accordingly.

Evidence was then taken to this effect, and the jury returned a verdict of guilty.

The sentence was reserved, and the court adjourned till to-morrow at 10 a.m. (this day).

IN PROBATE.

Mr. Sharp made an application in probate on behalf of J. Graham Morrison, deceased, for letters of administration to the Hon. P. Ryrie, under a decree dative from the court of Scotland.

His Lordship said the papers were all in order, and granted the application.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

18th June.

BEFORE THE HON. C. MAY.

STEALING CLOTHES.

San-man-hing, a servant to Mr. F. Pell, charged a man named Chan-a-yan, with entering his room, by clambering over the partition, and stealing seven jackets and some other clothing whilst he was out, and the door padlocked, at 7 p.m. on the 17th instant.

The complainant said on his return he found the defendant concealed, and the bundle in a heap.

The defendant, after making a lame excuse, was sentenced to two months' hard labour.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION.

One Ho-a-tam, charged with the unlawful possession of ten iron bars by P. C. No. 3, in a Paddy field at Kowloon, was fined sixty shillings, or two months' imprisonment.

PLAYING.

One Chan-a-sing, was charged with assaulting a stone cutter named Chun-a-hing, with a stone, and with insulting him by snatching a letter up he was busily writing and wiping the table down with it.

The complainant produced the large stone which inflicted the wound, but showed only a slight wound.

His Worship complained that it was very hard head for such a stone not to inflict a severer wound than he showed.

The defendant denied the charge of assault, said they were playing, and the result was an accident, and complainant getting angry made this charge.

Defendant was fined $1.

BEFORE JAMES RUSSELL, ESQ.

THE MANGLING CASE.

The case in which a man, named Chun-lok-chow, charged Chun-a-tuk, and two others, with assaulting him, by tying his hands and feet, and hoisting him thirty feet up a mast on a junk, came on again.

The first and third defendants were fined $5 each, or 14 days' imprisonment, and the second defendant was sent to three weeks' hard labour, in default of a fine of $10. The complainant was also ordered to give security in $10, to answer any charge, for one month.

One or two other assaults and minor offences completed the day's proceedings.

NEWCHWANG.

(*N. C. Daily News.*)

A. Newchwang correspondent writes, on the 6th June:—A Southern piratical junk, mounting two brass guns, has been captured in the Gulf and brought in here by the steam gunboat *Mei-yuan*, one of the Foochow vessels. She has been taking the treasure and valuables out of a large number of native craft, and her being caught is a matter of great congratulation here. Eleven of the crew were executed on the river side, three days ago.

The troops have had a successful action with a large band of banditti not more than thirty miles from the port. It was a surprise, brought about by the free use of money on the part of the authorities. Some twenty or more prisoners were taken, and have been beheaded at various towns around. Seven heads now decorate our East gate, one being that of the son of a leader amongst the Mahomedans.

UNSEAWORTHY SHIPS.

In the House of Commons on 6th May the woes of the shipowners found vent through Mr. Eustace Smith, and they received the answer which they merited. Mr. Plimsoll raised a storm in the country by his charges against a certain class of shipowners, and Parliament passed a law to stop the enormities which he exposed, although it was not nearly so stringent as that which he himself wanted. The Act is, nevertheless, sharp enough to be highly displeasing even to many shipowners who are above the suspicion of trusting the lives of their sailors in unseaworthy ships, and Mr. Eustace Smith complains that the Board of Trade is not fit to perform the duties with which it has been burdened. The inspectors, he says, are not qualified for the difficult task of determining whether ships are seaworthy, and the permanent officials of the Board have too little technical knowledge for the tasks which they assume. We should place more trust in the complaint if it were not accompanied by the play of Mr. Rathbone that the Act of last year removed the responsibility for the state of ships from the owners, who alone could effectively hear it, to the Government, which was unfit to do the delicate duties of inspection. Precisely the same kind of reasoning was employed against the Factory Acts; but, happily, it was disregarded. We must equally disregard it in the present case, because it is only too clear that a class of shipowners are absolutely reckless of the lives they control. They would send rotten vessels to sea if they were not prevented, and they must be prevented. Hardships may be inflicted on guiltless owners by the machinery of inspection; but it is not sufficient to warrant the outcry which has been made. That is a fact which can be proved by an appeal to figures, and they were stated by the President of the Board of Trade. Since the passing of the Act, 264 vessels have been prevented from sailing because they were believed to be unseaworthy. In 234 cases the accusation has been proved, and the ships condemned. Seventeen cases are still under consideration, and in the thirteen the ships have been set free. Thirteen mistakes do not seem very many when we remember that the Board of Trade could enforce the Act of 1873 only by means of its old staff, and in each case the owner has received compensation.—*Telegraph.*

"Develop your minerals," is the Californian style of asking a person to pay his debt.

DEATH OF MR. F. DOUGLAS, GOVERNOR OF THE GAOL.

It is with deep regret that we have to record the death of the above-named gentleman, which took place at midnight, on Wednesday. His funeral yesterday was very largely attended, and among those present we noticed:—Captain O'Callaghan (Aide de Camp to H. E. the Governor); Hon. J. G. Austin, Colonial Secretary; Chief Justice, Sir John Smale; Hon. J. Bramston, Attorney-General; Hon. C. May, Hon. W. H. Alexander, Hon. P. Ryrie, Dr. Ayres, Colonial Surgeon; Mr. F. Stewart, Inspector of Government Schools; Mr. James Russell, Captain Superintendent Deane, Messrs. F. Tannochy (Acting Registrar-General), T. C. Hayllar, &c., &c. The Funeral Service was very impressively conducted by the Rev. James Lamont. Mr. Douglas has been no less than 12 years in the responsible position of Governor of the Gaol, and has commanded the highest respect both in his official and private capacity. About two years ago he was made a Justice of the Peace, as a recognition of the valuable services he had often rendered to the Colony, which will sustain a severe loss in his death. We join sincerely in the deep sympathy which is generally felt at his loss, and do not think we can pay a more fitting tribute to his memory than by annexing to this notice the remarks which were made yesterday by the Chief Justice. It is, perhaps, needless to add that there is no one in the Colony who, from his position and experience, is better able to speak on this subject than Sir John Smale, and we are confident that all who have been acquainted with the late Mr. Douglas will fully endorse His Lordship's remarks.

At yesterday's Criminal Sessions,

His Lordship said: I must say that I feel an excessive shock at receiving the news of the death of one whose face we have seen at this Court for so many years. I cannot resist the expression of my respect for him, and of my sympathy for his widow and family. A better officer the Governor of this colony never had than Mr. Douglas. He brought, I know, the highest testimonials with him when he came here, and I can compare the state of the prison before he took charge of it with its condition at the time of his death. I have recently felt that the two great institutions in this colony to show to strangers are our public school and our gaol. Under very difficult circumstances he acted with an honest and sturdy will and independence, to my knowledge and I know, also, that the very admirable directions which he had from the Government, and the present Governor, he carried out faithfully and with intelligence and earnestness. I understand that the funeral will take place at 4.30 this afternoon, and I hope that the business of the Court will be so arranged that I, and any others engaged here who may think it to do so, will be enabled to attend. I hope, Mr. Attorney, you will be able to make some arrangements of that kind.

The Attorney-General (Mr. Bramston), said he should regard the wish of his Lordship in this matter as a command, and he would take care that the business of the Court should be brought to a close in sufficient time.

THE CHE-MEH RIOT.

(*N. C. Daily News.*)

In September 1873, an American missionary, the Rev. H. Corbett, started on a preaching expedition to the district of Che-meh, and after spending two months in different villages, decided to settle down for the winter in the village of Kwo-pu, where he rented a house for his family. He appears to have met with no opposition in his tour, but the prospect of his permanent residence was disliked. On the 30th November, stones were thrown as he rode through the market town of Hwa-yen, and the assault was repeated with more severity on his return. Mr. Corbett complained to the Prefect and Taotai of Che-meh, who promised to issue a proclamation, and did cause one to be drawn up, but seems not to have had it posted. Mr. Corbett again complained of the omission, but it was not till his pressing enquiry at Hwa-yen why the notice had not been posted, that a few were put up. They had, however, no effect, for on his again riding into Hwa-yen a fortnight later, accompanied by two native preachers, he was again attacked, and had to take refuge in a temple, from thence he was eventually extricated by some friendly hands, the mob however following and stoning him to the outskirts of the town. The affair created some excitement in the neighbourhood, and threats were conveyed to Mr. Corbett that if the rioters were punished their friends would retaliate on him and his children. Under the circumstances he thought it well to remove his family to Chefoo, leaving his house and effects in the care of native Christians. So soon as he had gone, the people broke open his house and ransacked his property, also assaulting and annoying some of the native Christians in the district.

The matter was laid before the Taotai, who deputed an officer to enquire into it, but was informed that the whole tale was untrue; Mr. Corbett had not been stoned; his property had not been stolen; the people were well-disposed, and the disturbance had arisen from an attempt on the part of the native Christians to kidnap children. The Taotai requested therefore that Mr. Corbett would restrain his native converts from such proceedings, and all would be quiet. This was passing over the matter rather too coolly; not only were the rioters to remain unpunished, but here was the absurd accusation of kidnapping again raised and endorsed by the Chief Magistrate of the district. With the approval of the American Minister, the U.S. Consul for North-China, Mr. Eli T. Sheppard, accordingly took the matter firmly in hand, and persuaded the Taotai to have the accused brought to Chefoo and tried before himself, in Mr. Sheppard's presence.

The trial began on the 24th May, and occupied six days, at the end of which Mr. Corbett's case was substantiated. Several men were convicted of complicity in the riot, and were sentenced to punishments varying from 30 to 40 blows of the heavy bamboo; the Tapos of Kwo-pu and Hwa-yen were also degraded from their offices and flogged. The Taotai did not think the entry on Mr. Corbett's premises amounted to burglary, though they had been undoubtedly entered, after his departure, and the furniture carried off. He, therefore, imprisoned the persons in whose possession articles of his property had been found, and ordered them to make good among themselves the total value, further requiring all the accused to enter into a bond for Mr. Corbett's personal safety while he might remain in the Che-meh district. These sentences having been agreed upon, in consultation between Mr. Sheppard and the Taotai, the culprits were had before the Court on the 4th instant, to receive punishment. The Taotai further gave a sharp and sensible lecture to the accused, and has since issued a proclamation, relating the case, and threatening severe punishment in cases of further disturbance. The whole affair seems thus to have been satisfactorily settled; and much credit is due to Mr. Sheppard and to the Taotai for their conduct of the investigation. It is owing to the former's energy and discretion that the matter has been carried through, for the Taotai was clearly disposed to shirk enquiry at the outset; but when once he was convinced that the case had to be gone into, he appears to have done his duty with firmness and intelligence. These riots are in the last degree unfortunate; they show that strong feeling exists against missionary teaching, and their results cannot help to smooth away the dislike. The present case, however, was a clear one. Mr. Corbett appears to have committed no indiscretion that could excite trouble—unless repeated visits to a place which had shown itself hostile, be accused as unwise; and the people must be convinced that personal attack on missionaries is not the way to exhibit their distaste to Christianity. They have only to keep out of hearing of missionary discourses.

UNMANAGEABLE OFFENCE.—It was mentioned one day to President Lincoln that two young ladies of his acquaintance had quarrelled, and loaded each other with abuse.—"Have they called each other ugly?" asked the President.—"No, sir."—"Very good; then I will undertake to reconcile them."

THE TORRES STRAITS INNER ROUTE.

(*To the Editor of the "Straits Times."*)

Sir,—Having recently arrived at this port from Sydney via Torres Straits inner route, I hasten to inform you of two dangers which are situated directly in the track of vessels taking that passage either to or from Australia, and as they lie directly in the surveyor's recommended track, and are not shown on the most recently published Admiralty Charts, it becomes indispensably necessary that the Colonial Governments should lose no time in getting that great natural highway re-surveyed, so that the principal dangers may be marked by buoys and beacons. This, with the addition of a few well-placed lights, would render this much abused route safe for all kinds of vessels, and particularly adapted for steamers. I have no doubt that many dangers have grown up since Captain King completed his valuable survey in 1825; besides, since that time few loaded vessels have navigated the inner route, consequently they may have passed over dangers which would prove fatal to the powerful deep draught mail steamers which are now navigating those waters.

After nearly twenty years' experience in the navigation of Torres Straits, I would recommend all sailing ships from the Colonies to take the great North East Channel (Bligh's Entrance) during the fair monsoon; they will find it practically free from dangers, and a moderate sailer can make sure of getting through in two days, thus having occasion only to anchor once. A reference to the charts will shew that the courses by this track have to be made from Island to Island and throughout the monsoon a beam wind will be experienced. In my case, I was compelled to adopt the inner route in consequence of having to call at the Endeavour River to land passengers for the New Gold fields. I would strongly recommend that a good Beacon should be erected at once on Bramble Cay to mark the entrance of these Straits. A vessel then could, by the assistance of the lead, sail boldly on for this mark at night, and thus be enabled to get well up to Stephens Island by daylight; a fast ship may then get through without having occasion to anchor at all.

Vessels bound East from Colonial Ports, even as early as the beginning of March, may ensure getting through this channel, should they experience some detention from light winds. It is preferable to taking the circuitous routes through the Pacific, or to encountering the more boisterous passage by Cape Leuwin, and in all cases a considerable saving of time and wear and tear will be effected.

Ships bound to Hongkong from Colonial coal ports, from the beginning of April to July, can rely on making a safe and speedy passage by this route, and then steering a direct course through the Banda, Celebes and Soloo seas, through Northumberland Straits, across the China Sea direct to Hongkong. At this season the Southerly monsoon will be well set in, and they will carry a free wind across to Hongkong. By this route, the length of passage as compared with the usual track East of New Caledonia can be shortened, by my experience, one half, and a ship will avoid the typhoons which at that season travel from the Pacific to the North Westward through the Bashees; they also escape the usual delay of entering the sea from the Eastward consequent on the prevalence of light winds and adverse currents during the South West monsoon.

We left Sydney on March 31st, and after a few days' detention from northerly winds the usual S.E. trade wind carried us as far as Cape Grafton, where we anchored for the first time. This first portion of the route is well lighted, and the headlands and mountains form a continuation of good landmarks, so that in clear weather by night or day a vessel may be navigated as far as Cape Tribulation between which Cape and the Endeavour lights or beacons become necessary to render this intricate navigation safe. After leaving the Endeavour we anchored under Lizard Island for the night. At daylight we weighed and steered for No. 3 Island of the Howick Group, hauled the vessel into the fairway track, and we then passed close to a rock which we distinctly saw from the deck with only five or six feet water on it. At the time No. 3 Howick Island bore N. by E. distant about a mile and a quarter, and No. 2 Cole Island West about four miles. A buoy should be placed on this danger without delay, as it lies directly in the fairway track.

The remaining portion of the Straits was apparently clear from danger, till we weighed from Cape Grenville and proceeded on the Thursday Island and Cairncross Island and X reef at 3 p.m., passed Z. reef, a large portion of which was dry, it being near low water. We continued our course N.N.W. ¼ W. to pass midway between the North Brother and Albany Rock, both of which, as well as Adolphus Island, were distinctly visible; the wind was fresh at S.E., weather clear, and the vessel was sailing eight knots. At 8.30 we struck on a sand-bank; the ship's way was nearly stopped; the leadsman gave half two, and after striking two or three times she passed over and the water deepened suddenly to 12 fathoms. The middle of Z reef bore S. E. by E. about 3 miles, and North Brother N. by W. ¼ W. No discolored water was seen either from mast head or deck. This is evidently a sand knoll which has grown up in that locality and at high water might be passed over by any ship. However, till the locality is properly surveyed, I would recommend the Mail steamers to leave Somerset just before high water, as there may be other patches in the neighbourhood, and this one is situated exactly in their track when entering or leaving that Port.

The remaining portion of the passage through Prince of Wales Channel was accomplished, and may be navigated safely in either monsoon by sailing ships or steamers by having a Beacon erected on Iplit Reef, and another on the one-and-a-half-fathom patch on the sunken reefs, to mark the Western Entrance of the channel.

I remain, Your obedient servant,

G. H. HARRINGTON.

Ship *England*,
Singapore, 5th June, 1874.

CEYLON PEARLS.

It will interest all lovers of gems to know that, after many years of non-productiveness, the pearl-fishery of Ceylon is again beginning to contribute a revenue to the Government, and to Beauty one of her most exquisite adornments. Oysters are very mysterious mollusca, and especially that particular variety of them—the *Meleagrina margaritifera*—which furnishes the Aripo pearl. During the years between 1855 and 1863 these Banks of Ceylon gave a regular income to the Colonial Administration, averaging five-and-twenty thousand pounds sterling per annum, the value of the jewels obtained being, of course, far greater than this. In 1864, however, the oysters disappeared—Dame Nature and Mr. Buckland could only tell why—and, ever since, with very insignificant exceptions, there has been no pearl-fishing at Aripo. This was serious for Ceylon as well as for the ladies, because, besides the official profit, thousands of industrious Cingalese look forward to the oyster season each year as their best chance of making a little nest-egg. The oysters have now, however, returned to their old beds, and the fishing took place this spring in the usual manner, closing on the fourth of the current month. A million and a quarter of the molluscs were brought up and sold on Government account, which is, no doubt, a slender return. In 1857 more than twenty-four millions were fished; but oftentimes the smaller number gives the richer result; thus that immense haul of 1857 only produced £20,363 at auction, while in 1859 the Government obtained £48,215 for a little over three million oysters. In the fishing just concluded, the Government share of the produce, which is three-fourths, fetched ten thousand pounds, so that it appears the merchants thought the speculation a good one, and we may expect to hear that some valuable specimens have been secured. The Ceylon pearl is esteemed the finest in the world, ranking before its chief rivals from Bahrein, Tuticorin, and the West Indies. A handsome necklace of pearls from Aripo, the beads as big as a pea, and symmetrical in lustre, colour, and form, is priced at about £300; and, like all gems, their value rises and falls greatly with their size. Seed pearls are extremely cheap in the East; but on the other hand, Tavernier's pear-shaped pearl two inches and a half long and three quarters of an inch wide fetched £110,000. One of this form—which is much prized as a "white drop"—has been appraised at ten pounds sterling per grain if it goes above eighty grains; four pounds if below fifty grains. Pearls of a bad figure lose largely in value; but they may be pink, black, or lead-coloured without forfeiting caste in the aristocracy of gems. The Indian jewellers bore these delicate treasures best; they take most pains, and use the finest drills. The only persons in London fit to pierce such a Cingalese pearl as the Duke of Abercorn possesses, or that which the East India Company gave to her Majesty, are the three or four clever men who among all others drill the rubies through which gold wire is drawn for gold lace making. A human hair will only just go through the orifice which these dexterous monopolists know how to make, and the Indian "sonars" can run almost as fine a hole with their simple tools.

But it will, perhaps, prove most amusing to learn how these delicate and beautiful gems are procured at Aripo. Alas! there is an element of sadness in it—"for them the Ceylon diver holds his breath," and what is worse, "loses it," moreover, before his time, for pearl-fishing is very trying work to the health. The "pearl-hunting" takes place in March, when the sea is calmest, without being cold, and the currents least strong. About 150 boats assemble, each containing five diving-stones and two divers to each stone. The squadron is divided into the Red and the Blue, each embracing about seventy boats, and it starts at midnight from the shore, so as to reach the pearl-banks by sunrise. The pearl-captain is called *Adigar*, and he is allowed the use of one boat as payment. There is much to do beforehand along shore in blessing the boats and uttering spells against sharks and drowning, and the crews often embark a priest with them. The divers take it in turns to descend; many of them compress their nostrils with pincers of bamboo, and stop their ears with cotton or beeswax to keep off the pressure of the water, which at seven or eight fathoms is considerable. They fasten a net round the waist, and putting the stone between their feet, their slide overboard. Arrived at the bottom, they sweep into their net the oysters within their reach, give the rope a jerk, and are hauled up again, gasping, faint, and livid. Few can keep below water longer than a hundred seconds, and they return in a very exhausted condition, though practice works wonders in this respect. They never eat previously to diving, and generally sleep a little after it, before partaking of any food or drink. To go down twelve or fourteen times is a very hard day's work; if the weather is at all unfavourable, with cold wind or rough water, three or four dives are all that will be ventured. The day's fishing over, the boats make sail or paddle back to shore, and discharge their oysters at the Government "Kottoo." The take is divided into four large heaps, of which one belongs to the squadrons, the other three to Government. These last are sorted out into piles of a thousand oysters, and each pile is sold by public auction. It is not a pleasant scene, for the oysters die, and a highly "ancient, fish-like smell" accompanies the sale and extraction of the precious *loolees*. But the excitement is tremendous. This year every thousand oysters fetched about nine pounds, for which sum you might become the disgusted proprietor of a heap of stinking "clocks," with here and there a few little "seeds;" or out of your "lot" oyster after oyster, in some fortunate pile might disclose "moons of light"—round or pear-shaped *Kumee-dem*, glistening with glorious silken lustre; good for girdles full of goldpieces in the bazaars of Delhi or Stamboul; pearls worthy of a resting-place upon the alabaster throat of an Empress, or in the rose-pink ear of the belle of the London season, or the brown ankles of the youngest beauty in the harem of the Padishah himself—

It is strange to reflect that the ornament so much coveted is, after all, only the malady of a mollusc—the poor oyster's way of getting rid of something which hurts him in his shell. The cunning Chinese insert in the mussel—*mytilus cygneus*—little beads of mother-o'-pearl, or leaden figures of Fuh, and the unhappy fish encrusts these in due time with the pearly covering—which is simply fine shell-matter deposited in wavy granules and layers. The old idea was that the oyster caught in its open shell at low tide a drop of dew or rain, and transformed it into the lustrous pearl; but even the Orientals now know that it is the bivalve's way of getting over a severe stomach-ache. An Arab singer has prettily compared it to a poet—who turns his griefs into lovely odes and distichs, for the delectation of an unkind world. The language of poetry has indeed been largely used for this pearl trade; the merchants speak of "full moons" and "half-moons," "rose-buds" and "tears," and while the unstrung pearl is called a "maiden," that which has been worn is known at Bahrein and Aripo as a "widow." Pearls go best with a dark skin, hence the extreme regard in which they are held by Oriental and Southern nations. The Romans, according to Pliny, ranked them at the head of all gems, and gave prodigious sums for such as that which Antony presented to Cleopatra—the same, perhaps, which she melted in the drinking cup. Yet that deed was not necessarily mere caprice or waste on the part of the "serpent of old Nile." One of the commonest customs of the East is to break up precious stones in order to put them into costly dishes or *nostrums*, the last being electuaries for medicine or love-philtres. Pounded seed pearls taken internally—not as "pearl powder"—are held in Damascus and Teheran to make the skin fair and the complexion "moonlike." Many fashionable Arab and Indian physicians prescribe them as restoratives, and it may be that Cleopatra therefore melted down her great pearl for medicinal or beautifying purposes. What has diminished the value of the pretty bauble is the almost perfect imitation made of it with glass and the scales of the little fish called bleak. For a trifle may now be purchased a show string of pearls, the authentic originals of which would have made the Egyptian Queen's eyes sparkle with joy, and ruined Antony to send her. But truth is truth, and no cunning Paris manufacturer can turn out quite so perfect a thing as this poor little oyster working in the sea, sixty feet from the sunlight, who with phosphate and carbonate of lime rounds the lovely wonder, and gives it that moonlight iridescence which is, after all, inimitable by the Palais Royal.—*Daily Telegraph.*

THE LEGAL RESPONSIBILITY OF THE INSANE.

(*To the Editor of the "Pall Mall Gazette."*)

Sir,—In all your observations on responsibility in mental disease contained in your notice of Dr. H. Maudsley's work every unprejudiced mind must concur. You do not affirm, but I think you will admit, that there are occasions when to hang a lunatic for murder would be not only lawful and just, but in the highest degree expedient and merciful. A lunatic must be held irresponsible for murder on one of three suppositions to be proved to the satisfaction of the jury. If he cannot distinguish right from wrong, in which case he is an imbecile lunatic following his impulses without any idea of the moral or physical consequences of his action; or if he murders any one knowing what he is doing, but as he imagines in self-defence, in which case he acts under a maniacal delusion. Supposing, for instance, that he believes his keeper is the evil, whom it would be lawful to destroy if that were possible; or when a woman imagines that her children must die from starvation, and would be better in heaven; and so on. Then again a lunatic may commit murder, knowing perfectly well what he is about, but he cannot restrain the impulse; and this impulse is the product and distinct consequence of the disease. In such a case a madman will often warn his keeper, asking, as it were, to be protected from himself. "I feel I shall commit murder. I shall kill you some day; fasten my hands, or don't come near me," they will say. For these murders lunatics cannot be held responsible. But cases of murder arise in which the crime is neither prompted nor caused by the disease, but is committed merely from ordinary provocation, in which case it ought to be punished as ordinary murders are punished, *i.e.* by hanging. I have known a case in which a lunatic has taunted his keeper:—"If you kill me you'll be hanged, but if

THE SOUTH DURHAM STRIKE.

Of all the strikes threatened or attempted since the late general movement to reduce wages, the most serious is, unquestionably, that just commenced in the South Durham coal district. This particular coal-field produces, it is stated, about eighteen millions tons annually, and furnishes employment for thirty-five thousand miners. In addition, the great iron industries of the Cleveland region are maintained by the help of the fuel thus supplied, so that, should the collieries continue closed beyond the few days which will suffice to use up the reserve coal, nearly forty thousand ironworkers will be thrown into idleness by the action, or rather inaction, of their fellow labourers in the pits. Counting the numbers of those dependent on the bread-winners, it is not too much to say that four hundred thousand persons will thus be deprived of the means of living. If so many thousand heads of families had thrown up their occupation under the pressure of some intolerable grievance, or to vindicate some great principle, we might respect the sacrifice; but the interests of truth compel us to say that the present action of the men is unjustifiable, and deserves to fail. Following up the movement in progress all over the kingdom, which has been stimulated by contracting trade and falling prices, the Durham coal owners wanted to reduce wages 20 per cent. But after a friendly conference with the Union delegates, they agreed to be satisfied with a reduction of 10 per cent., under the idea that the fall in the value of coal thus produced might suffice to give profitable employment to the hundreds of blast furnaces standing idle. A large number of the pitmen, however, have refused to abide by the decision of their Union, and being joined by the enginemen and mechanics, they have succeeded in stopping nearly all the pits. Now it is perfectly certain that the Union delegates would not have agreed to a reduction of 10 per cent. if the arguments in its favour had not been irresistible, and the men are running counter to the opinion of the best heads among them, in thus pronouncing against reason, and appealing to brute force. The omen is not encouraging for the friends of arbitration. The attitude of the men, moreover, is all the worse on account of the policy they avowedly favour. They desire to restrict the out-put all over the country, and drive the consumer by the pressure of short supplies to dear them back to work on any terms. If the selfishness of this course were not so revolting, its short-sightedness would perhaps attract more notice. The iron industry is suffering from the dearness of coal; markets are thus lost and the field of employment narrowed; yet the only remedy these miners can think of for an evil which affects, directly or indirectly, every working man in the kingdom, is to prolong the state of matters by which trade is driven away, and the means of occupation contracted. The result of a perseverance in this course would simply be that the trade lost would not be recovered, and that a good deal more would follow, and when every interest in the country had suffered, the strikers would be forced to submit to a heavy reduction too late to benefit their unemployed fellows. The Union leaders see this clearly enough. Very probably a little reflection and an experience of diminishing resources will soon make the men listen to a compromise; but they may rest assured that if they do not accept such a reduction as will revive the iron industry, a further decrease must soon follow. It is surely much better to continue at work, and have the comfort of thinking that they are benefiting the entire community, themselves first of all, than, after draining away their own funds and the resources of their Union, to have to admit that their labour was lost, and that all their fellow-countrymen had a direct interest in their failure.—*Daily News.*

DR. SCHLIEMANN'S DISCOVERIES AT TROY.

Lord Stanhope took the chair at a meeting of the Society of Antiquaries, at which Mr. Charles Newton, Keeper of Greek and Roman Antiquities at the British Museum, who returned in February from a visit made to Athens in connexion with the subject, read a paper on Dr. Schliemann's discoveries in the Troad. Mr. Knight Watson, secretary of the society, read the following letter from Mr. Gladstone:—

"Hawarden Castle, Chester, April 29th.

"Dear Sir,—I shall be very sorry not to hear Mr. Newton, but between us are near 200 miles. I trust he will be well reported. Will you kindly express to him my regrets, and say I am desirous that the state of facts as to Dr. Schliemann's metallic objects should be cleared up? His last leaf has led the *Edinburgh Review* rather precipitately to conclude that they are all of bronze, and this, although one of the three relevant objects (out of four), is not bronze.

"I am, dear Sir,
Your very faithful and obedient,
"W. E. GLADSTONE.

"The Secretary of the Antiquarian Society of London."

Mr. Newton said that Hissarlik was the undoubted site of *Ilium Novum*, a place which, till after the time of Alexander the Great, was taken by the Greeks to be the site of ancient Troy. He did not, however, discuss the question whether Dr. Schliemann had found Troy or whether the *Iliad* was history, but merely the age of the Hissarlik antiquities. The pottery resembles that found under the tufa in ancient Latium, between Marino and Castel Gandolfo. It also reminded Mr. Newton of pottery found at Rhodes, in Cyprus, and in Germany. The resemblance is partly in the fabric and surface, which is polished, the ornaments being not painted but incised. The shapes are like some of the pottery found in Santorin. The pottery with which the Schliemann pottery was compared is buried under strata of lava from extinct volcanoes. The *motif* of the ancient vase was in most cases an animal, a bird, or some such creature. Thus the lecturer exhibited a rude imitation in pottery of a bull brought from Cyprus, and like, he said, to one of Dr. Schliemann's, except that the other had many more legs. Another he exhibited was first described as a man, but on reflection as an ox. The human form was in like manner imitated in vases, and in one famous form of vase there is a shadowing forth of the female form, the neck and mouth of the vessel being a head which Dr. Schliemann declares to be an owl's head, and the whole the original type of Minerva. It might be strange to us to hear of "the blue-eyed maid" as having an owl's head, but a famous statue at Phigalein had a horse's head; the Minotaur is represented with a body of a man and the head of a bull. Among Cypriot antiquities Mr. Newton had seen the figure of a woman with a ram's head—a ram-headed Venus. (Laughter.) Carrying out their idea of the animal in the vase, the artificers ordinarily put a necklace round the neck of the vessel. He also found *pithoi* among the Hissarlik (that is, the Schliemann) antiquities, similar to two great and ancient vases which from the want of space are, though most valuable and interesting, hidden away in the British Museum. The Hissarlik pottery was, however, ruder in its workmanship than any other he had described, and particularly the attempt to represent the human figure was of the rudest possible kind. He contrasted with that figures ascribed by some to such race as Carians and Leleges, in which the "trigonometrical" or "canonical" style prevails. The arms are crossed, the shoulders square; the feet are joined; the lower portion of the trunk forms the Greek letter Delta. The Hissarlik antiquities are destitute of even this elementary attachment to rule. On the whole, this pottery cannot be held to be Hellenic or even Greco-Phenician. It is not like that with geometrical patterns found at Mycenæ and Tiryns, in the tombs of Sardis, in Cyprus, Camirus, Athens, in Palestine, and with Phenician inscriptions. It is not like that formerly called "Corinthian," and now "Oriental," in which you have enclosed in geometrical lines, figures of lions and other animals in many colours running round the vase, while the ground is sown with flowers. These are found in the Greek islands, for instance, at Telyssa, in Rhodes. From a tomb in Camirus we have a dolphin in this style in Egyptian porcelain, the date of which was fixed at between 560 and 520 B.C. by Mr. Newton, and approved by Kirchhoff. To knit this into theory. Before the vase of the sixth century before Christ would come the Greco-Phenician pottery, and the Hissarlik antiquities were earlier still. To say that they are ruder does not necessarily imply that they are older, for the good come of British Kings are much more barbarous than the coins of Philip of Macedon, but Mr. Newton thinks he has criteria enough to say that the works of art of Hissarlik are both non-Hellenic and pre-Hellenic. He next discussed the so-called spindle-whorls, small and flat stone cylinders bearing engraved characters, suggesting that they may have been strung and worn as necklaces and amulets, just as cylinders and engraved stones were by the Assyrians. The rude representations of animals on these whorls are far ruder than the earliest gems of the Greek Archipelago. They had been referred to the rude symbols by which men expressed ideas. Passing to the so-called "treasure of Priam," the lecturer described it as consisting of gold and silver ornaments and vessels, and particularly a cup, with two handles of solid gold, called by Dr. Schliemann the *depas amphikypellon*. Thanks to the liberality of the late Government, the British Museum has an excellent collection of gold ornaments, but Mr. Newton has not been able to find resemblances between them and Dr. Schliemann's. A like discovery was made, however, at Halstadt, in Austria. One of the Schliemann treasures is of granulated work, but all are ruder than the rudest specimens of the Hellenic period. He recommended digging on certain sites as Dr. Schliemann is doing at Mycenæ. In the present temper of the Turkish Government they could hope for no more firmans. He also recommended that they should test at Santorin the ingenuity of M. Fouqué's argument, who, on geological grounds, throw back the date of the objects of art discovered there to 2,000 years before the Christian era. This calculation would also throw back the date of the objects found in the Troad.

Lord Stanhope now called on Professor Max Müller.

Mr. Max Müller, comparing himself with a famous proverbial countryman, said he was at this disadvantage, that he had not seen the Schliemann antiquities, as had Mr. Newton, but had been compelled to evolve them out of letters, paragraphs, and his internal consciousness. He was happy that, nevertheless, his conclusions were like Mr. Newton's. He himself had not quite ventured to assert that the antiquities were non-Hellenic, but Mr. Newton had said they were, and that they were barbarous. Now, in *Homer*, Trojans are different from Greeks, but they are not barbarous. Their armour is worth taking, their gold ornaments preferable to the Greek. The double-handled goblet has two doves looking into it. These relics are not Homeric. But there is a class of antiquities older than coins or inscriptions—the words of the Greek language. It requires little knowledge of Greek to say *glaukopis* cannot mean "owl-headed." That termination, like ending *oph* always refers to eyes, as *koilopis* "hollow-eyed." Afterwards it obtains the general idea of expression, and then of likeness, but it can never mean "with such and such a head." Dr. Schliemann has made a mistake, like many enthusiasts who take what they see in the most literal sense. If we were to be literal, did not Hector say that all the gold which once made Ilium rich had been sent away to Phrygia and Mæonia, and that Troy was empty of gold? Why, then the treasures found at Hissarlik would prove that Hissarlik was not the Troy of Homer.

Lord Stanhope said that nevertheless he was convinced that the recovered city was Troy. Why might not the Greeks once have worshipped animal-faced gods, as did the Egyptians, a people of high civilization? He hoped this country would acquire some of the treasures of Dr. Schliemann.

Mr. Bunbury explained, in reference to Mr. Gladstone's letter, that he heard at first with gladness that Dr. Schliemann held some of the implements to be copper, the wanting copper age being an unexplained lacuna between bronze and stone. But he found from the latest analysis made for Dr. Schliemann at Lyons, that the Athenian chymist first employed was wrong, and the implements were bronze. He had the authority of Dr. Percy for his statement.

On this subject Mr. Franks said that instruments of pure copper had been found in Ireland and in India. They were of the rudest type. Mr. C. Morgan remarked that copper by itself was most difficult to fuse, but that the slightest admixture of tin made it easily cast. The discussion was sustained by Mr. Howarth and Mr. Boyd Dawkins, and ultimately the cordial thanks of the society were offered to Mr. Newton by Lord Stanhope.

REMARKABLE UMBRELLA QUESTION.

Umbrellas have had judicially conferred upon them an unexpected status. The Chester magistrates have convicted a man who sat under an umbrella at the races and invited people to bet, as a person occupying "a house, office, room, or other place," within the meaning of Sir A. Cockburn's Betting Act. It was for the Court of Common Pleas to say whether the umbrella was to be lowered in dignity, or for ever afterwards to rank with an office or room. The umbrella in question had not merely a stick, by which it was planted in the ground, but joints, by which it was capable of being raised and lowered, while its owner's name was painted on the canvas in front. The Court of Common Pleas has decided in favour of the pretension of the umbrella, and affirmed the conviction of the betting-man who sat under its shadow. In 1865 the Court of Common Pleas performed the same office for a tree in Hyde Park, which it also considered should be classified among offices and rooms. Fortunately, however, for the botanic reputation of the law, the Court of Exchequer Chamber came to the rescue and reversed the decision. We believe that in this instance there is no appeal, otherwise the adjustive powers of the umbrella, now elevated to its full height, might have to be exerted to reduce it to a state of collapse.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

JUNE 18TH, EVENING.

New Patna, $552½, cash sellers; New Benares, 25½½, cash sellers; Old Patna, $507½, cash sellers; Malwa, $600, first quality, none left. Estimated stocks: 1,150 chests Patna, 125 chests Benares, and 150 chests Malwa.

EXPORT CARGOES.

Per P.M.S.S. *Granada*, for Japan and San Francisco:—

To YOKOHAMA.—100 bags Rice, 3,007 bags Sugar, 10 bags Coffee, and 296 pkgs. Merchandise.

To HIOGO.—300 bags Sugar, 100 bundles Rattans, and 38 pkgs. Merchandise.

To HAKODATE.—53 pkgs. Merchandise.

To SAN FRANCISCO.—300 pkgs. Tea, 15,795 bags Rice, 1,202 bags Sugar, 100 bags Beans, 30 bags Coffee, 2 pkgs. Patna Opium, 100 bales Jute, 750 bales Hemp, 185 pkgs. Cordage, and 945 pkgs. Merchandise.

To CAILAO.—5 pkgs. Silks, and 5 pkgs. Merchandise.

To NEW YORK.—1,587 pkgs. Tea, and 18 pkgs. Matting.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
Bank Bills, on demand, ... 4/3
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight, 4/3
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight, 4/4
Credits, at 6 months' sight, ... 4/4
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight 4/4
ON BOMBAY.—Bank, 3 days' sight 226
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, 3 days' sight 226
ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, sight 72
Private, 30 days' sight 73

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—27 per cent. premium.

Union Insurance Society of Canton, new shares—$60 per share premium.

China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$1,700 per share.

China and Japan Marine Insurance—Tls. 97 per share.

Chinese Insurance Company.—$200 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$495 per share.

China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$133 per share.

Victoria Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$123 per share.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—47 per cent. discount.

Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—20 per cent. premium.

Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 106 per share.

Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$75 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—$50 per cent. discount.

Indo-Chinese Sugar Company—$94 per cent. discount.

SALES OF JUNE 18TH, 1874.

As reported by Chinese

Vermicelli, 50 bags, at $5.00, by Yee-keo to travelling trader.

Almonds, 10 bags, at $22.00, by Kwong-hing-cheong to travelling trader.

Mushrooms, 15 cases, at $40.50, by Chun-cheong to travelling trader.

Milled Rice, 500 piculs, at $1.95, by Yee-toong-shun to local trader.

Dried Lily Flowers, 10 bags, at $13.90, by Kwong-wing-shing to travelling trader.

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

Destination	Vessel's Name	Captain	At	For Freight apply to	To be Dispatched.
LONDON via SUEZ CANAL	Achilles (str.)			Butterfield & Swire	On or about 19th inst.
Do. Do.	Deucalion (str.)			Butterfield & Swire	On or about 23rd inst.
LONDON	Sylvia (str.)	Johannsen	Macao	A. MacG. Heaton	Quick despatch.
Do.	Deerhound	J. Shearer	Whampoa	A. MacG. Heaton	Quick despatch.
Do.	Faith	Lloyd	Hongkong	A. MacG. Heaton	Quick despatch.
Do.	Golden Spur	Farrell	Hongkong	A. MacG. Heaton	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK	Kate Carnie		Whampoa	Olyphant & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Queen of the South	James Adair	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY	Marquis of Argyle	McKeon	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick despatch.
SAN FRANCISCO	Marmion	Boyd	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Augustina	Barrier	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Altona (str.)	K. Hore	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	On or about 22nd inst.
Do. via YOKOHAMA	Colombo (str)			P. M. S. S. Co.	On 8th prox., at 3 P.M.
SINGAPORE, BRISBANE, &c.	Legislator (str.)		Hongkong	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	To-morrow, at noon.
SINGAPORE, BOMBAY, &c.	Zambesi (str.)	G. F. Cates	Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	To-morrow, at noon.
SINGAPORE, GALLE, &c.	Columbian (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, &c.	Iraouaddy (str.)	Bourdon		Messageries Maritimes	On 27th inst., at noon.
SAIGON	Regalia (str.)	Harrison	Hongkong	Ah Yon	On 21st inst., at 3 P.M.
YOKOHAMA	Behar (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Luzon (str.)	Corning	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
SHANGHAI	Cathay (str.)			P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Menelaus (str.)			Butterfield & Swire	On or about 20th inst.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	Kwang-tung (str.)	Pitman	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	To-morrow, at 5 P.M.

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Ladies' and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, of Dawson's superior make.

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FOR comprehensiveness and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have of late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given *in extenso*. Each and every word is fully illustrated, and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a cleanness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.

To illustrate the vast scope of the work, the following facts are submitted for consideration. Obalmers' Vocabulary contains about 16,000 Chinese characters, and Medhurst's English and Chinese Dictionary about 100,000, whilst this work contains more than 50,000 English words, and upwards of 600,000 Chinese characters. Again, despite all the grammars and other elementary works as yet published, the student of this difficult language absolutely requires examples to display the various applications and equivalents of different words which have one general meaning. Of these examples this work contains more than five times as many as any other Dictionary hitherto published.

For practical purposes the arrangement of the work is so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate *effectively* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it exhibits subjects fully, with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be valuable occasionally.

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A CHOICE Selection of WINES, just imported, by the steamer *Deucalion* direct from Lisbon, consisting of:—
WHITE WINES,—
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Opposite H.M. Naval Dock Yard.

187 Hongkong, 1st March, 1871.

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STEAMERS leaving this port requiring COAL, can obtain it from the Undersigned.

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tf 1561 16th September, 1873.

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The Daily Press Office.

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MESSRS. WING YUEN LOY & Co., of Hongkong, who are the Agents of Messrs. CHU LAN & Co., Honolulu, S.I., have large quantities of Cargoes, as MATTINGS, TEAS, Camphor TRUNKS, CIGARS, Manila ROPES, and MERCHANDISE; also, 150,000 Sugar MAT BAGS, on purpose to fill up a large ship to be sent to Messrs. CHU LAN & Co., for SALE at Honolulu. The ship will sail on the 1st of July, 1874.

1m 848 Hongkong, 30th May, 1874.

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In HONGKONG, at the Central Market, No. 12, he has constantly on hand BEEF, MUTTON, POULTRY, BREAD, VEGETABLES, and OILMAN'S STORES, &c., of the best quality.

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HING KEE.

1y 742 Hongkong, 18th May, 1874.

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THE Proprietor of WING-KEE Shop begs to inform the public that his Shop has been established since 1855, at Endicott's Lane, and that he has always a great quantity of BEST COAL in store for sale. Gentlemen or Shipmasters wishing to patronize him, are requested to apply at his Shop.

1y 1343 Hongkong, 15th August, 1873.

Vessels on the Berth.

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THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"BEHAR"

will leave for the above place shortly after the arrival of the next English Mail.

A. McIVER,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 9th June, 1874. [895

STEAM TO SHANGHAI,
(*Taking Cargo at through rates for* NAGASAKI *and* HIOGO.)

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will leave for the above place about 24 hours after her arrival with the next English Mail.

A. McIVER,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 9th June, 1874. [897

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931 Hongkong, 16th June, 1874.

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Through Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to principal points in the United States and Canada, *via* Overland Railroad.

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tf 809 Hongkong, 23rd May, 1874.

FOR LONDON.

(*To follow the "Deerhound."*)

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Capt. Farrell, will load here, at Whampoa, and at Macao, and will have immediate despatch for the above Port.

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OR
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Captain Lloyd, will load here and at Whampoa, and will have immediate despatch for the above Port.

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A. MacG. HEATON,
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Canton.

tf 939 Hongkong, 17th June, 1874.

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FOR MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY.

THE A 1 Clipper Barque

"MARQUIS OF ARGYLE,"

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tf 783 Hongkong, 20th May, 1874.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

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"AUGUSTINA,"

(late *William Bose*,) Captain Barrier, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

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FOR NEW YORK.

THE A 1 British Barque

"QUEEN OF THE SOUTH,"

876 tons register, Captain James Adair, will load here, and will have immediate despatch as above.

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THE A 1 American Barque

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G. O. ROGERS, D.D.S.
(Successor to Dr. Y. D. COLLINS.)
DENTIST
No. 7, ARBUTHNOT ROAD,

tf 247 Hongkong, 19th February, 1874.

Vessels on the Berth.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, SOUTHAMPTON, AND LONDON;
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THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "*ZAMBESI*," Captain G. F. Cates, with Her Majesty's Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this for the above places on SATURDAY, the 20th June, at noon, (proceeding to Southampton and London, *via* Suez Canal.)

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For Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong. CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED.

A Written Declaration of the Contents and Value of the Packages for the Overland Routes is required by the Egyptian Government, and must be delivered by the Shippers to the Company's Agents, with the Bills of Lading or with Parcels; and the Company do not hold themselves responsible for any Detention or Prejudice which may happen from the incorrectness in such declaration.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all goods shipped by their Steamers for Europe through Egypt, either by rail, or by Canal in their own Steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

A. McIVER, *Superintendent.*

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 8th June, 1874.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES;
ALSO,
PONDICHERY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND BOMBAY.

ON SATURDAY, the 27th June, 1874, at noon, the Company's Steamship "*IRAOUADDY*," Commandant BOURDON, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit, through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping orders will be granted till noon, cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M. on the 26th June, 1874. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.

Hongkong, 13th June, 1874.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA PANAMA, TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE S.S. "*COLORADO*" will leave Hongkong for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th July, at 4 P.M., taking Passengers, Mails, and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe, VIA PANAMA.

A Steamer of the Company will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea Ports, about the same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

At New York and Aspinwall, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France, and Germany.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. of the 7th proximo. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. of the same day. All Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, Praya West.

G. B. EMORY,
Acting Agent.

Hongkong, June 16th, 1874.

FOOCHOW DOCK.

PAGODA ANCHORAGE.

THE above Granite-floored DOCK has lately been LENGTHENED to 400 feet over all, and is now capable of receiving vessels up to 380 feet on the keel. The breadth of the Dock at the bottom is 40 feet, at the top 80 feet, and the width at the entrance is 50 feet. Depth of water on the sill 13 feet at average neap, and 17 feet at average spring tides.

The Dock has a Caisson Gate, and is pumped out by steam.

A new FOUNDRY for large iron and brass castings, has recently been added.

The Machine Shop contains a 12-inch Screw Cutting Gap-lathe, Small Lathes, Drilling and Screwing Machines, Steam Saw Mill, Large Smithy, &c., &c.

Dry Godowns are on the premises, available for stowage of cargo, &c.

A large stock of Timber, Metal, and other Dock-yard Material always on hand.

Vessels docked for examination, remetalled, repurred, repaire also done in harbour; and iron ships and steamers cleaned and painted, at moderate charges. Particulars can be obtained at the Dock, or on application to the undersigned.

The Steam Tug *Woosung* is in thorough working order, and is available at all times to tow vessels to or from sea, at reasonable rates.

JOHN FORSTER & Co.

tf 1

Extracts.

ILALA—MAY, 1873.

(From the "Times.")

The swarthy followers stood aloof,
Unled—unfathered;
Ho lay beneath that grassy roof,
Fresh-gathered.

He bade them, as they passed the hut,
To give no warning
Of their still faithful presence but
"Good Morning."

To him, may be, through broken sleep
And pains abated,
Those words were into senses deep
Translated.

Dear dead salutes of wife and child,
Old kirkyard greetings;
Sunrises over hill-sides wild—
Hearts-beatings.

Welcoming sounds of fresh-blown seas,
Of homeward travel;
Tankles of thought's last memories
Unravel.

'Neath England's fretted roof of fame—
With flowers adorning
An open grave—comes up the same
"Good Morning."

Mornings o'er that weird continent
Now slowly breaking—
Europe her sullen self-restraint
Forsaking.

Mornings of sympathy and trust
For such as bore
Their Master's spirit's sacred crust
To England's shore.

HOUGHTON.

EDWARD IRVING'S FIRST SERMON.

He went through his "trials" in the early part of the year 1815, and was fully licensed to preach the Gospel by the Presbytery of Kirkcaldy in the June of that year; and "exercised his gift" thereafter in Kirkcaldy and other places, but at first with no great success. A humorous description of his first sermon, preached in Annan, is given by a friend. The "hailktoun," profoundly critical and much interested, turned out to hear him; even his ancient teachers, with solemn brows, came out to sit in judgment on Edward's sermon. A certain excitement of interest, unusual to that humdrum atmosphere, thrilled through the building. When the sermon was in full current, some incautious movement of the young preacher tilted aside the great Bible and the sermon itself, that direful "paper" which Scotch congregations hold in high despite, dropped out bodily, and fluttered down upon the precentor's desk underneath. A perfect rustle of excitement ran through the church; here was an unhoped-for crisis!—what would the neophyte do now? The young preacher calmly stooped his great figure over the pulpit, grasped the manuscript as it lay, broadways, crushed it up in his great hand, thrust it into a pocket, and went on as fluently as before. There does not exist a congregation in Scotland which that act would not have taken by storm. His success was triumphant. To criticise a man so visibly independent of "the paper" would have been presumption. —*Mrs. Oliphant.*

SINGULAR OLD CORSICAN CUSTOM.

Among the old Corsican customs which are fast dying out, but which still linger in the remote valleys of Niolo and Vico, is the *voceru*, or funeral chant, improvised by women at funerals over the bodies of the dead. Nothing illustrates the ferocious temper and savage passions of the race better than these *voceri*, many of which have been written down and preserved. Most of them are songs of vengeance, and imprecation, mingled with hyperbolical laments and utterances of extravagant grief, poured forth by wives and sisters at the side of murdered husbands and brothers. The women who sing them seem to have lost all milk of human kindness, and to have exchanged the virtues of their sex for Spartan fortitude and the rage of furies. While we read their turbid lines we are carried in imagination to one of the cheerless houses of Bastelica or Becognano, overshadowed by its mournful chestnut tree, on which the blood of the murdered man is yet red. The *gridata*, or wake, is assembled in a dark room. On the wooden board, called *tola*, the corpse lies stretched; and round it are women, veiled in the blue-black mantle of Corsican costume, moaning and rocking themselves upon their chairs. The *puto* or *confortò*, food supplied for mourners, stands upon a side-table, and round the room are men, with savage eyes and bristling beards, armed to the teeth, keen for vengeance. The dead man's musket and pocketpistol lie beside him, and his bloody shirt is hung up at his head. Suddenly the silence, hitherto only disturbed by suppressed groans and muttered curses, is broken by a sharp cry. A woman rises—it is the sister of the dead man—she seizes his shirt, and holding it aloft with Maenad gestures and frantic screams, gives rhythmic utterance to her grief and rage. "I was spinning, when I heard a great noise; it was a gunshot, which went into thy heart; and seemed a voice that cried, 'Run, thy brother it dying.' I ran into the room above; I took the blow into my breast; I said: 'Now he is dead, there is nothing to give me comfort. Who will undertake thy vengeance? When I show thy shirt, who will vow to let his beard grow till the murderer is slain? Who is there left to do it? A mother near her death? A sister? Of all our race there is only left a woman, without kin, poor, orphan, and a girl. Yet, oh my brother! never fear. For thy vengeance thy sister is enough!

"'Mu per fa la to bindetta,
Sta signoru, basta anch ella!'

Give me the pistol; I will shoulder the gun; I will away to the hills. My brother, heart of thy sister, thou shalt be avenged!" A *vocero* declaimed upon the bier of Giammatteo and Pasquale, two cousins, by the sister of the former, is still fiercer and more energetic in its malediction. This Erinnys of revenge prays Christ and all the saints to extirpate the murderer's whole race, to shrivel it up till it passes from the earth. Then, with a sudden and vehement transition to the pathos of her own sorrow, she exclaims:

"'Halla mai bista nissuna
Tumbà l'omi pe li canti?'

It appears from these words that Giammatteo's enemies had killed him because they were jealous of his skill in singing. Shortly after, she curses the curate of the village, a kinsman of the murderer, for refusing to toll the funeral bells; and at last, all other threads of rage and sorrow being twined and knotted into one, she gives loose to her raging thirst for blood: "If only I had a son, to train like a sleuth-hound, that he might track the murderer! Oh, if I had a son! Oh, if I had a lad!" Her words seem to choke her, and she swoons, and remains for a short time insensible. When the Bacchante of revenge awakes, it is with milder feelings in her heart: "Oh brother mine, Matteo! art thou sleeping? Here I will rest with thee and weep till daybreak." It is rare to find in literature so crude and intense an expression of fiery hatred as these untranslatable *voceri* present. The emotion is so simple and so strong that it becomes sublime by mere force, and affects us with a strange pathos when contrasted with the tender affection conveyed in such terms of endearment as "my dove," "my flower," "my pheasant," "my bright painted orange," addressed to the dead. In the *voceri* it often happens that there are several interlocutors—one friend questions and another answers—or a kinswoman of the murderer attempts to justify the deed, and is overwhelmed with deadly imprecations. Passionate appeals are made to the corpse: "Arise! Do you not hear the woman cry? Stand up. Show your wounds, and let the fountains of your blood flow! Alas! he is dead; he sleeps; he cannot hear!" Then they turn again to tears and curses, feeling that no help or comfort can come from the clay-cold form. The intensity of grief finds strange language for its utterance. A girl, mourning over her father, cries:

"Mi Phannu crucifissatu
Cume Ghiesu Cristu in croce."

Once only in Viale's collection, does any friend of the dead remember mercy. It is an old woman, who points to the crucifix above the bier.—"*Sketches in Italy and Greece,*" *by J. A. Symonds.*

A SCOTCH VILLAGE SCHOOL IN THE BYGONE DAYS.

The school was a small room in a sort of hut, kept by a half-witted creature called Singgy Brod—"Singgy," a nickname suggested by the man's sing-song intonation of speech. Nobody knew whence Singgy had come; but he had been so long settled in the district that the people accepted him as a permanent institution. Droll, too, that nobody remembered Singgy as anything but what he was when George Methven became his pupil—a little wiry old man, with lank iron-grey hair, and dressed in a long frock-coat, brown with age and diversified with patches. His hut contained a single room; and he took charge of all the children who had to be left unprotected by their natural guardians during working-hours. Singgy's was, in a manner, a feeder to the parish school—at which he was never wearied scoffing. He did manage to instil into his pupils a dim idea that the alphabet by certain magical combinations formed words, and a few of the children acquired the art of making bad pot-hooks. But in winter Singgy was chiefly occupied trying to keep up a fire with very little peat and no coal—down on his knees, alternately puffing at the feeble flame and scolding the urchins; and in summer he generally began his day's work with the announcement—"We'll have no school to-day, bairns; we'll awa to the burn and fush for minnows." The infants, delighted to get out to the sunshine, raised a joyful shout, and followed their master. In the course of these excursions he would sometimes obtain a pennyworth of candy from the perambulating rag and bone merchant; with this confection—made of treacle and flour—he would treat all the good boys and girls, and the bad ones equally; for although Singgy threatened much, he seldom carried his punishment beyond the threat. He fared well enough himself, for usually he stepped into the nearest farm-house at dinner-hour, and nobody ever thought of denying him a share of whatever might be on the table. Sometimes he would fix upon the house where he intended to dine, and he would call in the morning to intimate his intention, also to direct the good-wife to "be sure and put ingans in the broth." All this freedom was rarely resented. Singgy was pitied and laughed at with an undercurrent of liking; for he always carried in his hand a torn dirty copy of Horace (which he was never known to read); and Latin and the Church being so closely allied in the agricultural mind, the book served as a talisman which secured for the owner food and endurance.—"*In Honour Bound,*" *by Charles Gibbon.*

A MYSTERIOUS STORY.

About the beginning of the last century, when the large castles of the Scottish nobles, and even the secluded hotels, like those of the French noblesse, which they possessed in Edinburgh, were sometimes the scenes of strange and mysterious transactions, a divine of singular sanctity was called up at midnight to pray with a person at the point of death. This was no unusual summons; but what followed was alarming. He was put into a sedan chair, and after he had been transported to a remote part of the town, the bearers insisted upon his being blindfolded. The request was enforced by a cocked pistol, and submitted to; but in the course of the discussion he conjectured, from the phrases employed by the chairmen, and from some part of their dress not completely concealed by their cloaks, that they were greatly above the menial station they had assumed. After many turns and windings, the chair was carried upstairs into a lodging, where his eyes were uncovered, and he was introduced into a bed-room, where he found a lady, newly delivered of an infant. He was commanded by his attendants to say such prayers by her bedside as were fitting for a person not expected to survive a mortal disorder. He ventured to remonstrate, and observed that her safe delivery warranted better hopes, but he was sternly commanded to obey the orders first given, and with difficulty recollected himself sufficiently to acquit himself of the task imposed on him. He was then again blindfolded, and hurried into the chair; but as they conducted him downstairs, he heard the report of a pistol. He was safely conducted home, a purse of gold was forced upon him; but he was warned, at the same time, that the least allusion to this dark transaction would cost him his life. He betook himself to rest, and after long and broken musings, fell into a deep sleep. From this he was awakened by his servant, with the dismal news, that a fire of uncommon fury had broken out in the house of ——, near the head of the Canongate, and that it was totally consumed; with the shocking addition, that the daughter of the proprietor, a young lady eminent for beauty and accomplishments, had perished in the flames. The clergyman had his suspicions, but to have made them public would have availed nothing. He was timid; the family was of the first distinction; above all, the deed was done, and could not be amended. Time wore away, however, and with it his terrors. He became unhappy at being the solitary depositary of this fearful mystery, and mentioned it to some of his brethren, through whom the incident acquired a sort of publicity. The divine, however, had been long dead, and the story in some degree forgotten, when a fire broke out again on the very same spot where the house of —— had formerly stood, and which was now occupied by buildings of an inferior description. When the flames were at their height, the tumult which usually attends such a scene was suddenly suspended by an unexpected apparition. A beautiful female, in a nightdress extremely rich, but at least half a century old, appeared in the very midst of the fire, and uttered these tremendous words in her vernacular idiom—"*Anes* burned, *twice* burned; the *third* time I'll scare you all!"

The belief in this story was formerly so strong, that on a fire breaking out, and seeming to approach the fatal spot, there was a good deal of anxiety testified lest the apparition should make good her denunciations.—*From the "Book of Scottish Anecdote." By Alex. Hislop.*

Insurances.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company's Fire Department, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current rates, subject to an immediate discount of Twenty per cent.

THE BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.

1y 790 Hongkong, 20th May, 1874.

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept *risks against Fire at current rates*, subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.

SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.

tf 99 Hongkong, 18th November, 1872.

Insurances.

THE COSTERLING SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

SPECIAL ATTENTION of Shippers is called to the low rates of premium charged for all steamer risks, besides which a Brokerage of (33⅓) THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. is allowed by this Company on LOCAL RISKS; on ALL OTHER RISKS the Brokerage allowed is FIFTEEN (15 %) PER CENT.

SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.

1 870 Hongkong, 5th June, 1874.

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

NOTICE.

ON and after this date the above Association will allow a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓ %) on Local Risks only.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

tf 877 Hongkong, 4th June, 1874.

OFFICE OF THE CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

ON and after this date the above Company will allow a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓ %) on Local Risks only.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.

tf 876 Hongkong, 4th June, 1874.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine risks at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 47 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $50,000 on any one

FIRST-CLASS RISK,

at Current Rates.

A RETURN OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20 %) will be made on the premium charged on all Insurances, such RETURN being payable on the issue of the Policy.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents,
Imperial Fire Insurance Company.

333 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.

AFTER this date, a brokerage of Thirty-three and one-third per cent. (33⅓ %) will be allowed by this Agency on risks to ports in CHINA, JAPAN, the PHILIPPINES, and the STRAITS.

On risks to all other ports, the brokerage will be ten per cent. (10 %) only.

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.

tf 191 Hongkong, 21st January, 1874.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE RISKS.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal ports of India, Australia, and the East.

A BROKERAGE of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. will be allowed on all LOCAL RISKS.

FIRE RISKS.

Policies granted on First-class Buildings to an extent of $20,000.

A DISCOUNT OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20 %) upon the current local rates will be allowed on all premium charged for insurance; such discount being deducted at the time of the issue of policy.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

1y 1 Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

Established 1809.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the following rates, subject to a discount of 20 %.

Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from Town, and their Contents ..... } per cent. per annum.
Other Dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their Contents ..... } " "
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their Contents ..... } " "

SHORT PERIOD INSURANCES.

Not exceeding ten days } of the annual rate.
Not exceeding one month ..... } " "
Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3 months ..... } " "
Above 3 months, and not exceeding 6 months ..... } " "
Above 6 months ..... the full annual rate.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1903 Hongkong, 8th May, 1874.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL,—TWO MILLION STERLING.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Company at this port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extent of £10,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

EDWARD NORTON & Co.

tf 241 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

NOTICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding Ten days } the annual rates.
Not exceeding 1 month } do. do.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding three months } do. do.
Above 3 months, and not exceeding six months } do. do.
Above six months the full annual rate.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents, Alliance Fire Assurance Company.

tf 678 Hongkong, 26th August 1869.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned Ports.

No charge for Policy fees.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1871. [tf 305

NOTICE.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 10 days } of the annual rate.
Not exceeding 1 month } do. do.
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months } do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months } do. do.

EDWARD NORTON & Co.,
Agents the Queen Insurance Company.

tf 243 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

Insurances.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1058 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premia contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.

tf 931 Hongkong, 17th April, 1873.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS 800,000 TAELS.

POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the World, at current rates.

This Association will, until further notice, provide out of the earnings, first for an interest dividend of 15 %, for shareholders on Capital, and thereafter distribute among Policy holders annually, in cash, ALL the profits of the Underwriting Business *pro rata* to amount of premium contributed.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1089 Hongkong, 9th July, 1872.

Insurances.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the current local rate of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1163 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

NOTICE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against Fire in the above Company at current rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

ROB. S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

tf 1617 Hongkong, 1st October, 1873.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies at current rates, payable either here in London or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

A discount of 20 % allowed.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1363 Hongkong, 26th July, 1872.

HONGKONG MARKETS.

As Reported by Chinese on the 18th June, 1874.

COTTON GOODS.		
COTTON YARN, No. 16 a 24 ... per piecul	$102.00 a	$114.00
" " 32 a 32 ... "	112.00 a	114.00
" " 38 a 42 ... "	120.00 a	128.00
GREY SHIRTINGS, 7 a 7½ lbs ... per piece	$1.00 a	1.05
" 8 a 8½ lbs ... "	2.25 a	2.50
" 9 a 10 lbs ... "	2.75 a	2.95
WHITE SHIRTINGS, 56 a 60 reed ... "	2.25 a	2.35
" 64 a 66 ... "	2.55 a	2.70
" 68 a 80 ... "	2.95 a	3.50
WHITE SPOTTED DO. ... per piece	2.35 a	2.40
WHITE BROCADES ... "	2.00 a	2.05
AMERICAN DRILLS, 30 yards ... "	2.50 a	2.65
" 40 ... "	3.50 a	3.70
GREY T-CLOTHS, 24 yds 32in. 7 lbs ... "	1.55 a	1.65
" 24 " 36 " 8 lbs ... "	2.20 a	2.25
DYED SPOTTED SHIRTINGS ... "	3.70 a	3.75
DYED BROCADE Do. ... "	3.75 a	3.50
DYED DAMASK Do. ... per piece	5.85 a	6.00
CHINTZ ... "	1.30 a	1.35
HANDKERCHIEFS, Blue ... per doz.	0.65 a	0.65
" Brown ... "	0.50 a	0.65
" Red ... "	0.75 a	0.90
VELVETS, Black, 22 inch ... per yard	0.22 a	0.23
" Gentian, 22 ... "	0.18 a	0.19
VELVETEENS, Black ... "	0.22 a	0.23
WOOLLEN GOODS.		
SPANISH STRIPES ... per yard	0.78 a	0.79
LONG ELLS, *M M* Scarlet ... per piece	$28.50 a	30.00
" Assorted ... "	8.40 a	8.50
HH Scarlet ... "	8.80 a	8.90
" Assorted ... "	8.30 a	8.40
CAMLETS, 888 ... "	19.50 a	17.00
" 83 ... "	18.00 a	18.50
" 8 ... "	19.00 a	19.50
" *BBD* ... "	20.00 a	20.50
LACHINS, *DD* ... "	14.50 a	15.00
METALS.		
IRON, Nail Rod Nos. 1 & 6 ... per piecul	4.10 a	4.25
" Hoop ... "	4.50 a	4.65
" Bar ... "	3.80 a	3.90
" Wire ... "	8.25 a	9.00
LEAD ... "	7.10 a	7.20
STEEL, English ... per tub.	4.70 a	4.80
" Swedish ... "	4.90 a	5.10
TIN, Malacca ... per piecul	29.50 a	27.50
TIN PLATES ... per box	3.00 a	4.10
SPEATHING METAL ... per piecul	28.00 a	29.00
QUICKSILVER, English ... "	160.00 a	190.00
" American ... "	180.00 a	190.00
SPELTER ... "	9.10 a	9.25

PRODUCE

COTTON, Shanghai ... per piecul	13.40 a	14.20
" Ningpo ... "	14.20 a	14.50
" Tientsin ... "	14.50 a	14.70
" Shantung ... "	14.20 a	14.50
" Bengal ... "	12.00 a	14.50
ASAFŒTIDA ... "	1.50 a	1.60
SAPPANWOOD, Japan white ... "	3.90 a	4.10
" Black ... "	3.80 a	3.60
RICE, Bengal, Cargo No. 1 ... "	2.45 a	2.50
" " 2 ... "	2.20 a	2.25
" Siam, white ... "	1.70 a	1.85
" " mill cleaned ... "	1.60 a	1.65
" Manila ... "	2.35 a	2.40
" Singapore ... "	2.10 a	2.15
" Saigon ... "	1.60 a	1.65
" Arracan ... "	2.10 a	2.15
" Rangoon ... "	2.35 a	2.40
SALTPETRE ... "	5.75 a	6.50
COALS, Afloat ... per ton		
" English steam ... "	15.00 a	—
" American Anthracite ... "	13.50 a	—
" Sydney ... "	9.50 a	—
WINDOW GLASS ... per box	4.00 a	4.16
STRAITS PRODUCE, &c.		
BATTAS, Straits ... per pcl.	5.50 a	5.75
" Banjar ... "	4.90 a	5.20
PEPPER, White ... "	16.00 a	16.50
" Black ... "	10.80 a	11.00
BETEL NUT ... "	3.75 a	4.00
SANDAL WOOD, Malabar ... "	4.50 a	4.50
" South Sea ... "	15.00 a	17.50
SAPAN WOOD, Manila ... "	1.70 a	2.00
" Siam ... "	2.30 a	2.50
FLOUR, California, per sack of 50 lbs ...	1.40 a	1.45
" American, per barrel of 200 lbs ...	7.00 a	7.10
WHEAT, Tientsin ... per pcl.	1.80 a	1.95
" California ... "	2.25 a	2.30
SUGAR, Canton white, 1 a 3 ...	6.75 a	7.20
" " Dk. Brown ...	5.60 a	5.60
" West Coast, Dk. Brown ...	5.20 a	5.30
" Manila, Dry White ...	4.40 a	4.50
" " Dk. Brown ...	3.75 a	3.90
CAMPHOR, packed ... "	15.00 a	16.00
PEAS, White ... "	1.80 a	1.90
" Green ... "	2.10 a	2.25
" Black ... "	1.65 a	1.70
" Yellow ... "	1.60 a	1.65
MUSHROOMS ... "	50.00 a	52.50
SWALLOWS, Green ... "	1.50 a	1.80
" Cut ... "	3.75 a	4.20
MUSKS, Dry Siam large ... "	17.00 a	18.50
" " middle ... "	3.25 a	3.80
" " small ... "	6.50 a	6.75
" Dried ... "	6.00 a	6.75
VERMICELLI, Tientsin ... "	14.20 a	15.00
RAW WAX, Japan ... "	69.00 a	70.00
" Hankow ... "		

SHIPPING IN THE CANTON WATERS.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
HONGKONG.					
STEAMERS.					
Altona	K. Hore	Ger. str	1179	Russell & Co	San Francisco
Behar	W. B. Andrews	Brit. str	1190	P. & O. S. N. Co	Yokohama
Bombay	C. F. Davis	Brit. str	1150	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Butuan	M. Tremoya	Span. str	274	H. Kiser	
Carrisbrooke	H. C. Scott	Brit. str	375	Chinese	Saigon
Columbian	E. G. Stead	Brit. str	2200	P. & O. S. N. Co	Singapore, &c.
Emuy	Artadi	Span. str	222	R. W. Lowndes	
Fame	Vicary	Brit. str	116	H. K. & W. Dk. Co	*Tug Flying*
Feiwan	Benning	Brit. str		A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Kinshan ‡	Cary	Brit. str	1050	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Kiu-Kiang ‡	Benning	Brit. str	1061	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Kwangtung	Pitman	Brit. str	491	D. Lapraik & Co	
Legislator	R. Craig	Brit. str	1374	Gibb, Livington & Co	East Coast
Luzon	Coming	Amr. str	661	Order	Melbourne
Norna	Koch	Brit. str	606	Kwok Acheong	
Orion	Smerdon	Brit. str	1458	Birley & Co	
Pawtuxet	E. Smith	Amr. str	280	Aug. Heard & Co	Macao
Powan	A. H. Benning	Brit. str	1890	A. Heard & Co., Agents	*Laid up*
Poyang §	Carroll	Brit. str	821	A. Heard & Co., Agents	Spark ‡
Regalia	Harrison	Brit. str	630	J. Lembke	Sylvia
Sir J. Jeejeebhoy		Brit. str	101	Kwok Acheong	
Visayas	D. de Tremoya	Span. str	214	H. Kiser	
White Cloud		Brit. str	4880	A. Heard & Co., Agents	*Laid up*
Zambesi	G. F. Cates	Brit. str	2431	P. & O. S. N. Co	Bombay, &c.

‡ *Running between Hongkong and Canton.*
§ *Running between Macao and Hongkong.*

SAILING VESSELS.

Agustina	Barvier	Peru. sh	947	Vogel, Hugedorn & Co	San Francisco
Anna Bella	Wm. Stephen	Brit. bk	334	Gun Co.	
Aurora	Plettner	Brit. bk	295	Chinese	
Avonmore	R. Corfield	Brit. sh	1260	Messageries Maritimes	
Baltic	Anderson	Ger. bk	318	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	Tientsin
Batavia	Kertzen	Ger. bk	361	Reynal	Adelaide
Belle Sauvage	J. W. Finch	Ger. sh	850	Eimbecke	Shanghai
B. Cummings	R. Browne	Amr. bk	304	Captain	
Bun Cuio	E. Tams	Siam. bk	380	Chinese	
Camilo Cavour	J. Ticherri	Peru. sh	1326	Astorquia	Callao
Canton	Brahn	Ger. bk	229	Wm. Pustan & Co	
Charlie Palm	R. Miles	Brit. bk	464	Sang-yuen	
Daylight	Rademaker	Siam. bk	437	Chinese	
Dover Castle	A. Colbert	Brit. sh	1002	Order	
Edward James	Wagner	Amr. sh	539	Rozario & Co	Honolulu
Elizabeth Dougal	White	Brit. sh	526	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Faith	D. Lloyd	Brit. bk	481	A. MacG. Heaton	London
Golden Spar	S. E. Farrall	Brit. sh	656	A. MacG. Heaton	London
Imogen	F. Hughes	Brit. bk	380	Thos. Howard & Co	
Kim-yung-tye	C. Lange	Siam. lug	229	Chinese	
Macao	Ormachea	Peru. sh	1076	E. W. Pearce	
Marmion	Boyd	Amr. bk	825	Vogel, Hugedorn & Co	San Francisco
Marquis of Argyle	McKeon	Brit. bk	500	Rozario & Co	Australia
Muscat Merchant	Mackintosh	Brit. bk	554	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Normia	T. Nussbaum	Ger. bk	339	Bourjau & Co	Chefoo
Norseman	H. Hansen	Siam. sh	711	Chinese	
Pilgrim	Fotulo	Amr. sh	952	Tudor Co	
Prosperity	E. Moller	Siam. bk	474	Chinese	
Queen of the South	James Adair	Brit. bk	870	Vogel, Hugedorn & Co	New York
Reflenman	Bishop	Brit. sh		Order	
Santa Sancha	M. Nunis, Jun.	Port. bk	311	Rozario & Co	
Sophie	Chisen	Ger. bg	210	Bourjau & Co	
Sawa	Wrynken	Ger. bk	292	Wm. Pustan & Co	
Swiftsure	E. Beadle	Brit. sh	1212	P. & O. Co	Manila
Theresa	Mudgett	Amr. sh	1030	Aug. Heard & Co	
Waltikka	Hartman	Rus. sh	970	P. & O. S. N. Co	
RECEIVING VESSELS & HULKS.					
Chase	Webster	Pw. Mag.	283	Harbour Master	
Fort William	Purchase	Hulk	1000	P. & O. Co	
John Adam	Stroud	Hulk	318	Water Police	

CANTON.

Kusagakan	J. Inouye	Japanese	cor.		
Man-nien-tsing	Sum-shun-fat	H.I.C.M.	cor.		
Ngan-tun	Stewart	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Peng-chao-hoi	Palmer	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Sui-Tsing	James Stewart	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Sun-Chee	Clark	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Ta-an-lan	Le Buch	H.I.C.M.	cor.		
Tien-Po		H.I.C.M.	g-b.		

MACAO.

In port on 13th June, 1874.

Callao	A. Vidaurazaga	Peru. sh	1552	Pearce
Emigrante	L. Castaguina	Peru. sh	965	N. T. Armero
Fray Bentos	Angel Fullo	Peru. sh	561	Tuton
Providencia	J. Yauriela	Peru. sh	660	Tuton
San Juan	A. Urtubiaga	Brit. sh	1450	Garcia y Garcia
Spark ‡	Wilson	Brit. str		A. Heard & Co., Agents
Sylvia	Johannsen	Ger. str	826	A. MacG. Heaton

‡ *Running between Canton and Macao.*

SWATOW.

In port on 16th June, 1874.

Lulu	Hallet	Amr. sh	388	E. Horton

AMOY.

In port on 30th May, 1874.

Brami	Roder	Ger. bg	208	H. A. Petersen & Co
Emma	Gerwitz	Ger. sch	195	H. A. Petersen & Co
Taikua	Holler	Ger. bk	111	Pasedag & Co
Travlata	Breakwood	Ger. bk	355	Pasedag & Co
		Ger. bk	270	Puncdag & Co

FOOCHOW.

In port on 12th June, 1874.

First Bismark	Krause	Ger. bk	370	Siemssen & Co
Fyen	Onepersch	Dan. bk	311	Adamson, Bell & Co
J. H. Jessen	Carstens	Ger. bk	276	Turner & Co
Korsor	Grove	Dan. bk	317	Butterfield & Swire
Mary Blair	Carson	Brit. bk	328	Adamson, Bell & Co
Raabel	Firth	Brit. bk	283	Adamson, Bell & Co
Pori	Crantz	Ger. bg	275	Turner & Co

SHANGHAI.

In port on 13th June, 1874.

The names of the numerous steamers, tugs, small craft, and receiving hulks employed on the Yang-tsze are not included in this table.

Amiral Devoulx	Carrique	Fren. bk	774	T. Peil
Annie Mabel		Brit. bk	279	Morris, Lewis & Co
Annie Muriel	Palmquist	Brit. sch	215	Nils Moller
Ascalon	Bain	Brit. sh	938	Frazar & Co
Balbina	Miranda	Span. bk	501	Frazar & Co
Dartmouth	Pizzey	Brit. sh	915	Gilman & Co
Elmina	Plynders	Dut. bg	299	Adamson, Bell & Co
Geo. Washington	Ratsey	Brit. bk	415	Morris, Lewis & Co
Gustav Adolph	Ohlman	Ger. bk	272	Wm. Pustan & Co
Hilde	Hansen	Brit. bk	306	Nels Moller
Ida F. Tayloy	Burton	Amr. bk	521	Frazar & Co
James Shepherd	Madden	Brit. sh	849	Adamson, Bell & Co
Joyce Phillips	Kirby	Brit. bk	514	Frazar & Co
Jurgen	Wendt	Ger. bk	269	Chapman, King & Co
Kermalo	Romille	Fren. bk	256	Frazar & Co
Kronprindsessen	Caspersen	Dan. bk	344	E. Schell